21.

B'ME

RER.

ION.

ubstances.

as been used lost distin-ave pre-lie day

ring that we rived benefit

ome volunta-er themselves came known esbyterian.

ATIVE 1 it has be a fety, and its

rs it a very

ton, Mass. HAIR RE-Chronicle.

e have ever Evangelist.

Independent.

ESTORER has ticles of the an Herald.

m Witness.

remedy for e Advocate, unquestion-LLEN's.' Advocate.

fe-like color

assume, and its NATURAL vill be effect-en's World's S. Journal.

warranted as day, it is re-what it PRE-ele is Mrs. S

As an as-; and a man i unnecessary tly harmless, dients calcu-f hair."

te, Boston,

ning grey or d to using a ORLD's Ham cedily change he same time eretofore pro-he hair, ros-tes OF A DYR.'

ve, that has
A. Allen's
is? Simply
rit, and has

produce the its proprie-tensive, and ted most sp-

Register.

a. S. A. Al-ong the best eed the wide hieved, fully y appreciat-y Register.

rounn. The een remark-

der our own s. S. A. Al-orms all that e case with highly rec-of time and to be and

need a re-

is Ledger.

short time e indicated So we in-

would have ead the pa-rious reme-determined did so, and efore a year

l as luxuri-s when she ent was con-r, while we rhood there

Tribune.

e deem de-inclined to a Reston-found to be

y its excel-nade in its st respecta-Register.

onen is the seases inci-inted to re-ey, to their e public for

blished, by

has led to imitations, fin numer-

Journal.

tofore pro-e hair. It ing powers thy, glossy e Restorer inest linen. applied ac-iladelphia.

e in adver-Branch. k Argus.

an try this

convinced,

even, and well as in

principa ,, Cuba, or

N. Y. ies.

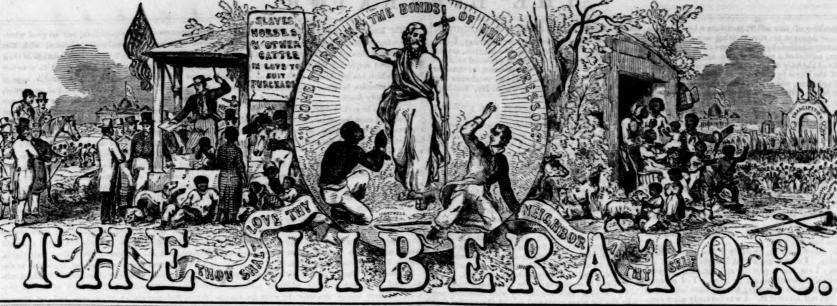
to Depot ine is sign-re of coun-

anscript. . Leader.

IN orative?

directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square inthree times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts. wlyania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soicties are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

The following gentlemen constitute the Finan-Committee, but are not responsible for any of the lehts of the paper, viz:-Francis Jackson, En-NEED QUINCT, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL



WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell."

The free States are the guardians and essen-

tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and con-stables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse

for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States,

and by force restore their rights; but they are without

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our pathers, in framing the Constitution, swerved from the right. We their children, at the end of half a con-

tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they,

and must walk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for look-ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and

Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving

of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it

can only continue through our participation in wrong

doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

VOL. XXIX. NO. 43.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1859.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1504.

- WILLIAM ELLEBY CHANNING.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

No wonder that some of the leading organs Republicanism writhe under the disclosures at of Republicanism within the first accounts received were Harper's Ferry. The first accounts received were analogous. They were not such as to connect the autrages of Oscawotanie Brown and his associates of the Communication of the Communica outrages of Oscaworanie Brown and his associates with their former well-known confederates in the North. But the evidence deepens, and each hour sids new testimony. Letters and remittances have been found among the effects of the insurgents from been found among the effects of the maurgents from Gerrit Smith and Frederick Douglass. Other doc-uments are in possession of Gov. Wise, of Virginia, ments are in passession to dow. He, of Virginia, the purport of which is not yet known to us. No wonder that the Eccning Post, Tribune, and other journals of the same class, would fain pulliate the enormities which have sent such a thrill of horror through the land. Well do they know that the h the land. Well do they know that the lary scenes of Harper's Ferry were but the cangulary scenes of Harper's Ferry were but the carrying out of the principles inculcated by such journals. Well do they remember the proceedings at the North Church, New Haven, on the 21st of March, 1856, ahen Silliman, Kill'em & Co., subscribed rifles wherewith to arm their fellow-citizens who were about proceeding to Kansas; and when Rev. Mr. Bescher shouted,—'If twenty-five rifles can be subscribed on the spot, I will pledge twenty-five more for Plymouth Church'! Twenty-seven were procured, and the pledge, thus publicly given. were procured, and the pledge, thus publicly given, we may presume was fulfilled. At any rate, the vent of blood-the blood of slaveholders-has been sended by not a few men at the North and East, including (shame on them!) many professed disciand we may safely say, that the large stores of arms, ammunition, &c., found among the effects of the insurgents, besides what they stole from the Armory, were not purchased with their own money. Many others must have been concerned with them, apply such an amount of the sinews of war. Brown says he brought all the arms from Connecti-cal and other Eastern points; and that among them

200 revolvers. 200 Sharp's rifles, and

1000 spears, together with an abundance of powder and other mmunition. The cost of these articles could not be less than \$10,000 or \$12,000.

Again it is stated that 'bushels of letters have

eem discovered among the effects of the insurgents, rem all parts of the country.' Brown further states that he was expecting reorcements from Maryland, Kentucky, North and

inforcements from Maryland, Rentucky, North and South Carolina, and from Canada.

AR publican paper, which is supposed to be well pested in all matters relating to the 'irrepressible conflict,' acknowledges that the colored population of this city were secretly advised of the plot prior to its outbreak. Were not others besides colored reads a warmen of it?

rom all these facts, it is evident that the rami-From all these facts, it is evident that the ramifications of the conspiracy were extensive, and that very many persons must have been privy to it, North and South, white and black; most of the white men immudiately concerned in the outbreak were from New England; though several of them have resided a short time in Kansas. The three Browns were originally from Springfield, Mass.

Where, then, rests the responsibility of this insurrection? Who is responsible for the many lives lost, and for the hangings and imprisonments which the country.

et, and for the hangings and imprisor are yet to follow? Do not the words, "Thou are yet to follow? Do not the words, "Thou are The Max, "E frown down upon every one of those persons, whether editors, clergymen, or other citizens, who have aided, directly or indirectly, in acciting or promoting the fatal attempt? It matters not that they thought they were doing God service. It is in vain that they assevorate, in the distressed language of one of our contemporaries, that No political party is responsible, and plead in extenuation of the atrocities of Brown, that he was 'crazy.' To be sure he was crazy, and has long been so; but he is no more crazy than those by whom he has so long been encouraged in his bloody

ateer.
It is not our intention to say that all, or even a large part, of those who abetted Brown in his course in Kansas, would distinctly approve of his conduct there's Ferry. They would at least say that he should be say that he at there's Ferry. They would at least say that he should have managed the matter better. Many of them, we trust, would denounce the whole movement, from beginning to end. And yet they may be at manager responsible for it. For while teaching the decirine of 'irrepressible conflict' between the slave and free States, and furnishing material aid for operations in one quarter, their disciples, less decreet, have made it available for service in what they desimed the same cause in another locality. It bey deemed the same cause in another locality. It easy to trace the connection between cause and ot,—between the teachings of the leading spirits Republicanism, and the practice of their willing struments, in carrying out the spirit of the docdon't than their leaders, it is by no means certain that they are less responsible before the bar of public upinion.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

A little vigor is wanted in such an emergency, and e regret that it has not fallen to the lot of a man ke the Superintendent at Springfield, Gen. Whiter, to take in hand the band of desperadoes who are been guilty of this enormous outrage in Virtua.

The proceeding at best is a fool-hardy and deshate proceeding at best is a fool-hardy and destate one, and could not have had the approval of all heads or discreet judgments, even if the chances success were the only question at issue. A man good sense must have known that the insurrection, or many if Sod sense must have known that the insurrec-ion, even if temporarily successful, would, in a few are at the most, be crushed out. Such we do not both was the expectation of the leaders; but hav-ag for years past been the instruments of the 'irre-possible-conflict' party at the North, and partially second in keeping open the warfare between the Sare and the Free States, they have become mono-maines on that subject, and, in their fanatical de-site, for notariotte as markers were willing to take sie, for nother sampers, and, in were willing to take the chances of personal danger, if thus they might sometefurther conflict between freedom and slavery. The chosen leader of the Virginia insurrection is the notorious Brown, of Kansas celebrity, a man of grat personal courage and energy, once deemed a re-speciable man in Massachusetts, but so infuriated by percentage courage and energy.

All secretaries man in Massachusetts, but so infuriated by its operations as agent and paid hireling of the New England Republicans in the Kansas strifes as to be enable of any received however desperate, which Chain of any measure, however desperate, which promised to increase the hatre i between the North and the South. It his boast, and that of his friends, and the South. It his boast, and that of his friends, that be had slain numbers of pro-slavery men in Kansas; and now that his occupation was gone in that locality, he appears to have been looking about for another field of labor. Accordingly, if the reports which have reached us are correct, he hired a farm, and has been prowling about in the vicinity of the scene of the late conflict, evidently laying his plans for the movement which we are now compelled to chronicle.

We do not desire to charge prominent men in the Republican party with any immediate connection with this insurrection, and await the investigation

ever may have a tendency to bring them about. We to the context has been brief indeed at Harper's Ferry; nor do we dread any prolonged scene of disorder at home. But we must not forget that we have had tunults here very recently, originating in the same cause, and ending in yet unpunished murder. We are comparatively safe from any continuance of a strife like that in Virginia, for we have an organized force, efficient and disposed to maintain the public peace.

We interfere a strengt we tend with the Republican party is, therefore, as dishonest as it_is senseless, and as it will be futile. The ignorant rabble who are addressed by the Democratic press and the narrow-minded conservatives, whose reading is confined to the Courier, may get such an idea into their brains by the natural process of absorption, but the public are intelligent as well as fair-minded. They are capable of tracing effects from causes, and of reason-ing logically and consistently. They will see in the Harper's Ferry affair only the outbreak of a few insue fanatics, belonging to no political party, who have spread terror through a community, which, from its social organization, is peculiarly sensitive to any disturbing element.

In the name of with the Republican party is, therefore, as dishonest as it_is senseless, and as it will be futile. The ignorant rabble who are adversed by the Democratic press and the narrow-minded conservatives, whose reading is confined to the Courier, may get such an idea into their brains by the natural process of absorption, but the public an entirely and the narrow-minded conservatives, whose reading is confined to the Courier, may get such an idea into their brains of the Courier, may get such an idea into their brains of the Courier, may get such an idea into their brains of the Courier, may get such an idea into their brains of the Courier, may get such an idea into the result of the Courier, may get such an idea into the result of the Courier, may get such an idea into the result of the Courier, may get such

very a consequence of the existence and teachings of Virginia, for we have an organized force, efficient and disposed to maintain the public peace.

We invoke the serions, earnest attention of the American people to these things. We ask their reflection upon them, not in any partizan spirit—not even as claiming fulfillment of any prophecy of our own—but as sincere and devoted lovers of a country, grown great under the silent administration of law; and freer than any people on which the sun ever shone—except for this tyranny of combined fanaticism, fostered by false men who do not believe in it, yet use its victims for their own advancement and the common ruin. The revolt at Harper's Ferry brings the question directly home to every considerate mind,—Will you sacrifice the inestimable blessings of this Union for party ends? Will you listen to the counsels of Greeley and Giddings, and of Banks, who is willing, under certain circumstance—that is, when he thinks he can administer a Northern confederacy—to let this great sovereign Union of popular nationality 'slide'? Or, will you recur to the advice of [the noble fathers of the Republic, and of their truly patriotic sons? We trust that every city and town in the nation will seize upon the occasion, and speak out upon this deplorable theme. Let the people, who are the source and strength of the government, give utterance to a common expression of true national sentiment. It is fitting that the government, give utterance to a common expression of true national sentiment. It is fitting that from such a threatened calamity. For although the fire-brand may seem comparatively small, the design of the conspirators at the 'Ohio Fair' was sufficiently comprehensive in its wicked objects; and, but for the active and ready intervention of the national officers and faithful volunteer troops, who can tell what wide-spread and disastrous consequences might have ensued? • men should pause from their ordinary occupations to unite in thankfulness for this prompt deliverance from such a threatened calamity. For although the

what wide-spread and disastrous consequences might have ensued?

The latest accounts from the fatal scene inform us that one of the leaders has escaped the gallows, by the bullet, and that the chief of all is likely to do so, by the same means; but the spirit which impelled them to their traitorous deeds is still alive. Would you contrast the difference between order and tumult? Compare the peaceful pavements of Boston to-day with the blood-stained field of Harper's Ferry.—Boston Courier.

THE PLEA OF INSANITY EXAMINED.

The theory started about the Harper's Ferry business, by some of the Republican journals, in order to get rid, if possible, of the damning consequences of the doctrines they have advocated, is, that Brown, the leader, was insine. This is a convenient way of palliating treason—the highest crime which can be committed under the laws of all civilized nations, which leads to murder, as in the present case, and generally to all other abuses and offences. We think the plea can be admitted only as it applies to all criminals whatever. Semel insurvinus omnes,

nator of the Insurrection, is a man of sixty-live years of age. Ho was born, I believe, in Connecticut; resided, for a considerable period of his life, in Springfield, Massachusetts; but for some time perhaps for several years—had lived in the State of New York, somewhere in the vicinity of Utica. When the Kansas troubles broke out, he had a when the Kansas troubles broke out, he had a wife, seven sons and a daughter living. What are left of his family still live on his farm near Utica. At Springfield, I believe, he was engaged in the wool trade. Wherever he lived, he soon acquired the reputation of a man of the sternest integrity of character. In Kansas, he was the great living test of principle in our politicians. The more corrupt the man, the more he denounced old Brown. dealings, he would have no connection with any man of unprincipled or unworthy character. In his camp, he permitted no profanity; no man of loose morals was suffered to remain there—unless, indeed, as prisoners of war. 'I would rather have the small pox, yellow fever and cholera all together in my camp, than a man without principle.' This he said to the present writer, when speaking of some ruffianly recruits whom a well-known leader had recently introduced. 'It's a mistake, sir,' he continued,' that our people make, when they think that bullies are the best fighters, or that they are the fit men to oppose these Southerners. Give memen of good principles—Ged-fearing men—men who respect themselves, and, with a dozen of them, I will oppose any bundred such men as these Buford ruffians.' His whole character is portrayed in these words. He was a Paritan in the Cromwellian sense of the word. He trusted in God, and kept his powder dry. Prayers were offered up in his camp every morning and evening; no food was eaten, unless grace was first asked on it.

Even the telegraph, lying as it does, is forced to contradict the Master of the Armory, on Brown's authority, on this important point. Read:

'Reporter—Where did you get all the rifles and sull reflect the surface of the rifles and sull reflect the fits a

sense of the word. He trusted in God, and kept his powder dry. Prayers were offered up in his camp every morning and evening; no food was eaten, unless grace was first asked on it.

For thirty years, he secretly cherished the idea of being the leader of a servile insurrection; the American Moses, predestined by Omnipotence to lead the servile nation in our Southern States to freedom:

'Reporter—Where did you get all the rifles and pikes which are here? Who furnished you with them? 'Brown—My own money. I did not receive aid from any man.'

white an elitary, then attempts to place the elitary and the same part and billing below the place of the pla

of slavery, and in favor, also, of organized political action against it. But when the Republicans cried failure. It is easy enough to call it the insane attempt of a madman; to argue that old Brown was solely influenced by revenge; to invent ingenious theories of the limited extent of the rebellion—easy enough, in other words, to utter falsehood. The truth of the recent outbrask has not been found out. enough, in other words, to utter falsehood. The truth of the recent outbreak has not been found out yet, and it would not be expedient to state it here. The prisoners are not yet tried. Let it pass, therefore—for the present; let curses increase—for they will pass too, and old Brown and his memory be duly vindicated when the right time comes.

OLD BROWN.

Old Brown—John Brown—the chief and originator of the Insurrection, is a man of sixty-five years of age. He was born, I believe, in Connecticut; resided, for a considerable period of his life, and the state of the state be a backward movement to the anti-slavery enterprise. His reason was, that the masses of the peo-ple had confidence in these leaders, and would believe that by their action they would ultimately and peacefully abolish slavery. That the people would be deceived, that the Republicans would become as conservative of slavery as the Democrats themselves, he sincerely—may I add, and with reason—believed? Apathy to the welfare of the slave would follow; hence it was necessary to strike a blow at once. You know the result.

CONVERSATIONS WITH BROWN.

t was a true compliment to be praised or to be recognized by him as a friend: for, even in his social dealings, he would have no connection with any man of unprincipled or unworthy character. In his knowledge of his character, as well as from other

ican Moses, predestined by Omnipotence to lead the servile nation in our Southern States to freedom: if necessary, through the Red Sea of a civil war, or a fiercer war of races. It was no 'mad idea,' concected at a fair in Ohio,' but a mighty purpose, born of religious convictions, which he nourished in his heart for half a life time.

When the horizon of freedom looked gloomy in Kansas, he took leave of his wife and younger children, and, with several of his sons—four or five of them—went out to Kansas. He thought that the hour was approaching for the work to begin. The ballot-box had already been descerated; the ruffians of Missouri had overwhelmed by violence the rights of the North. He went to put a stop to the insolence and violence of the South; and to him, more than any other man, we owe it that Kansas is a free State to-day. To a man of very different character—Gen. Lane—although a personal and malignant enemy of mine, I would accord the second place in this honorable rank.

Brown was not sent by any one, unless by God, (as he believed,) to vindicate the rights of the North and of freedom in Kansae. He was no poli-

reason. I allowed the train to cross the bridge, and reason, I allowed the train to cross the orige, and gave them full liberty to pass on. I did it only to spare the feelings of those passengers and their families, and to allay the apprehensions that you had got here in your vicinity a band of men who had no regard for life and property, nor any feeling of

amanity.

Mr. Mason—But you killed some people passing

Mr. Mason—But you killed some people passing along the streets quietly.

Mr. Brown—Well, sir, if there was anything of that kind done, it was without my knowledge. Your own citizens, who were my prisoners, will tell you that every possible means were taken to prevent it. I did not allow my men to fire, nor even to return a fire, when there was danger of killing those we regarded as innocent persons, if I could help it. They will tell you that we allowed ourselves to be fired at repeatedly, and did not return it.

A Bystander—That is not so. You killed an unarmed man at the corner of the house over there, (at

armed man at the corner of the house over there, (at the water tank,) and another besides. Mr. Brown—See here, my friend, it is needless to ispute, or contradict the report of your own neigh-ors, who were my prisoners.

Mr. Mason—If you would tell us who sent you

re-who provided the means-that would be ormation of some value.

Mr. Brown—I will answer freely and faithfully

And the state of t

Mr. Brown-No man sent me here; it was my own prompting, and that of my Maker, or that of the devil, whichever you please to ascribe it to. I acknowledge no man in human form.

Mr. Vallandigham—Did you get up the expedi-

tion yourself?
Mr. Brown—I did. Mr. Brown—I did.

Mr. Vallandigham—Did you get up this docu-ent that is called a Constitution?

Mr. Brown—I did. They are a Constitution and

dinances of my own contriving and getting up.

Mr. Vallandigham—How long have you been en-

Mr. Vallandgham—How long have yes
gaged in this business?
Mr. Brown—From the breaking out of the difficulties in Kansas. Four of my sons had gone there
to settle, and they induced me to go. I did not go
there to settle, but because of the difficulties.
Mr. Mason—How many are engaged with you in
this movement? I ask these questions for our own

safety.

Mr. Brown—Any questions that I can honorably answer, I will, not otherwise. So far as I am myself concerned, I have told everything truthfully. I

alue my word, sir.

Mr. Mason—What was your object in coming?

Mr. Brown—We came to free the slaves, and only

that.

A Young Man (in the uniform of a volunteer company)—How many men, in all had you?

Mr. Brown—I came to Virginia with eighteen men only, besides myself.

Volunteer—What in the world did you suppose you could do here in Virginia with that amount of men?

Mr. Brown-Young man, I don't wish to discuss

Mr. Brown—Young man, I don't wish to distant that question here.

Volunteer—You could not do anything.

Mr. Brown—Well, perhaps your ideas and mine on military subjects would differ materially.

Mr. Mason—How do you justify your acts?

Mr. Brown—I think, my friend, you are guilty of a great wrong against God and humanity—I say it without wishing to be offensive—and it would be perfectly right for any one to interfere with you, so

far as to free those you wilfully and wickedly hold in bondage. I do not say this insultingly.

Mr. Mason—I understand that.

Mr. Brown—I think I did right, and that others will do right who interfers with you at any time and all times. I hold that the Golden Rule, 'Do note others are good that others should do and all times. I hold that the Golden Rule, 'Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you,' applies to all who would help others to gain their liberty. Lieut. Stewart—But you don't believe in the

ible.
Mr. Brown—Certainly I do.
Mr. Vallandigham—Where did your men comrom? Did some of them come from Ohio?
Mr. Brown—Some of them.
Mr. Vallandigham—From the Western Reserve

Mr. Vallandigham—From the Art State of None came from Southern Ohio.

Mr. Brown—Yes, I believe one came from below Steubenville, down not far from Wheeling.

Mr. Vallandigham—Have you been in Ohio this

summer?
Mr. Brown—Yes, sir.
Mr. Vallandigham—How lately?
Mr. Brown—I passed through to Pittsburgh on

my way in June. Mr. Vallandigham-Were you at any county of State fair there?
Mr. Brown—I was not; not since June.

Mr. Mason-Did you consider this a military ganization, in this paper (the Constitution)? ve not yet read it wn-I did, in some sense. I wish yo

would give that paper close attention.

Mr. Mason—You considered yourself the Commander-in-Chief of these 'provisional' military Mr. Brown—I was chosen, agreeably to the ordi-

e of a certain document. Comma f that force.

Mr. Mason—What wages did you offer?

Mr. Brown-None. Licut. Stewart-' The wages of sin is death.' Mr. Brown-I would not have made such a re mark to you, if you had been a prisoner and wound

ed in my hands.

A Bystander—Did you not promise a negro i

Gettysburg twenty dollars a month?
Mr. Brown—I did not.
Bystander—He says you did. Mr. Vallandigham-

Mr. Brown-Yes, I must have been.

Mr. Vallandigham—This summer? Mr. Brown—No, a year or two since. Mr. Mason—Does this talking annoy you?

Mr. Brown-Not the least.

Mr. Brown—Not the least.
Mr. Vallandigham—Have you lived long in Ohio?
Mr. Brown—I went there in 1850; I lived in
Sammit county, which was then Trumbull county; my native place is in York State; my father lived there till his death, in 1805. Mr. Vallandigham—Do you recollect a man Ohio named Brown, a noted counterfeiter?

Mr. Brown-I do : I knew him from a boy ; hi father was Henry Brown; they were of Irish or Scotch descent, and he had a brother also engaged in that business; when boys, they could not read or write; they were of a very low family. Mr. Vallandigham—Have you been in Portage

county lately?

Mr. Brown—I was there in June last.

Mr. Vallandigham—When in Cleveland, did you attend the Fugitive Slave Law Convention there? No. I was there about the time of the sitting of the court to try the Oberlin rescuers. It spoke there publicly on that subject. I spoke of the Fugitive Slave Law and my own rescue. Of course, so far as I had any influence at all, I was disposed to justify the Oberlin people for rescuing the slave, because I have myself forcibly taken slaves from bondage. I was concerned in taking slaves from Missouri to Canada last winter I not know that I had any conversation with any of the Oberlin rescuers. I was sick part of the time I was in Ohio with the ague. I was part of

the time in Ashtabula county.

Mr, Vallandigham—Did you see any thing of oshua R. Giddings there? Mr. Brown—I did meet him.

Mr. Brown—I did meet him.
Mr. Vallandigham—Did you converse with him?
Mr. Brown—I did. I would not tell you, of
course, any thing that would implicate Mr. Giddings; but I certainly met with him, and had conversations with him.
Mr. Vallandigham—About that rescue case?
Mr. Brown—Yes, I did; I heard him express his

pinions upon it very freely and frankly. Mr. Vallandigham—Justifying it? Mr. Brown—Yes, sir; I do not compro

certainly by saying that.

A Bystander—Did you go out to Kansas under

A Bystander—Did you go out to kansas under the auspices of the Emigrant Aid Society? Mr. Brown—No, sir; I went out under the aus-pices of John Brown, and nobody else. Mr. Vallandigham—Will you answer this: Did you talk with Giddings about your expedition here?

Mr. Brown-No, I won't answer that, because

denial of it I would not make, and to make any affirmation of it, I should be a great dunce.

Mr. Vallandigham—Have you had any correspondence with parties at the North on the subject Mr. Brown-I have had correspondence.

A Bystander-Do you consider this a religious

movement?

Mr. Brown—It is, in my opinion, the greatest service a man can render to God. Bystander—Do you consider yourself an instru-nent in the hands of Providence? ment in the hand

Mr. Brown-I do. Bystander—Upon what principle do you justify

your acts?

Mr. Brown-Upon the Golden Rule. I pity the poor in bondage that have none to help them; that is why I am here; not to gratify any personal animosity, revenge or vindictive spirit. It is my sympathy with the oppressed and the wronged, that are as good as you, and as precious in the sight of

Bystander-Certainly. But why take the slaves Mr. Brown-I never did.

Bystander-You did in one instance, at least ephens, the other wounded prisoner, here said, firm, clear voice—' You are right. In one I know, the negro wanted to go back.'

A Bystander—Where did you come from?

Mr. Stephens—I lived in Ashtabula county, Mr. Vallandigha:n-How recently did you leave

Ashtabula county?
Mr. Stephens—Some months ago. I never resided there any length of time; have been the Mr. Vallandigham-How far did you live from

Jefferson?

Mr. Brown—Be cautious, Stephens, about any answers that would commit any friend. I would

Stephens turned partially over with a groan of pain, and was silent Mr. Vallandigham (to Mr. Brown)—Who are your advisers in this movement?

Mr. Brown—I cannot answer that. I have nu-

nerous sympathizers throughout the entire North.
Mr. Vallandigham—In northern Ohio?
Mr. Brown—No more than any where else; in

all the free States.

Mr. Vallandigham—But you are not personally acquainted in southern Ohio

Mr. Brown -Not very much.
Mr. Vallandigham (to Stephens)—Were you at
the Convention last June?

hene—I was. Vallandigham (to Brown)—You made

speech there?
Mr. Brown—I did, sir. A Bystander-Did you ever live in Washington

Mr. Brown-I did not. I want you to under stand, gentlemen-(and to the reporter of the Her ald,) you may report that-I want you to under stand, that I respect the rights of the poorest and weakest of colored people, oppressed by the slave system, just as much as I do those of the most wealthy and powerful. That is the idea that has moved me, and that alone. We expected no reward,

moved me, and that alone. We expected no reward, except the satisfaction of endeavoring to do for those in distress and greatly oppressed as we would be done by. The cry of distress of the oppressed is my reason, and the only thing that prompted me to A Bystander.—Why did you do it secretly? Mr. Brown—Because I thought that necessar

Bystander—And you think that honorable? Have you read Gerrit Smith's last letter? ou read Gerrit Smith's last letter?
Mr. Brown—What letter do you mean?
Bystander—The New York Herald of yesterday

in speaking of this affair, mentions a letter in this CARD FROM HON. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

Mr. Vallandigham—Did you expect to hold posession here till then?

Mr. Brown—Well, probably I had quite a different idea. I do not know that I ought to reveal my plans. I am here a prisoner and wounded, because I foolishly allowed myself to be so. You overrate your strength in supposing I could have been taken if I had not allowed it. I was too tardy after commencing the open attack—in delaying my movements through Monday night, and up to the time I was attacked by the government troops. It was all occasioned by my desire to spare the feelings of my prisoners and their families, and the community at large. I had no knowledge of the shooting of the negro (Heywood.)

Mr. Brown—That occurred about two years and if I remember right. It was, I think, in 1858.
Mr. Vallandigham—Who was the Secretary?
Mr. Brown—That I would not tell if I recollected, but I do not recollect. I think the officers were elected in May, 1858. I may answer incorrectly, but not intentionally. My head is a little confused by wounds, and my memory obscure on dates, &c.
Dr. Biggs—Were you in the party at Dr. Kennedy's house?

Mr. Brown—I was the head of that party. I occupied the house to mature my plans. I have not been in Baltimore to purchase caps.

Dr. Biggs—What was the number of men at Ken-

Mr. Brown-I decline to answer that. Biggs-Who lanced that woman's neck

Mr. Brown.—I did. I have sometimes practised a surgery when I thought it a matter of humanity and necessity, and there was no one else to do it, but

and necessity, and there was no one case to do it, shave not studied surgery.

Dr. Biggs—It was done very well and scientifically. They have been very clever to the neighbors, I have been told, and we had no reason to suspect them, except that we could not understand their movements. They were represented as eight or nine

movements. They were represented as eight or nine persons; on Friday there were thirteen.

Mr. Brown—There were more than that.
Q. Where did you get arms to obtain possession of the armory? A. I bought them.
Q. In what State? A. That I would not state.
Q. How many guns? A. Two hundred Sharp's rides and two hundred receives—what is called the rifles and two hundred revolvers-what is called the Massachusetts Arms Company's revolvers, a little

claim to be here in carrying out a measure I believe perfectly justifiable, and not to act the part of an incendiary or ruffian, but to aid those suffering great wrong. I wish to say, furthermore, that you had better—all you people at the South—prepare yourselves for a settlement of that question that must come up for settlement sooner than you are prepared for it. selves for a settlement of that question that must come up for settlement sooner than you are prepared for it. The sooner you are prepared, the better. You may dispose of me very easily. I am nearly dispose of ne very easily. I am nearly dispose of new to this question is still to be settled—this negro question, I mean; the end of that is not yet. These wounds were inflicted on me—both sphre cuts on my head and bayonet stabs in different parts of my body—some minutes after I had ceased fighting, and had consented to a surrender, for the benefit of others, not for my own. (This statement was vehemently denied by all around.) I believe the Major (meaning Lieut. J. B. Stuart of the United States Cavalry,) would not have been alive; I could have that when he says, he aims to be guided by the that when he says, he aims to be guided by the Cavalry,) would not have been alive; I could have surrender. There had been loud and long cries of Surrender' from us—as loud as men could yell—but in the confusion and excitement, I suppose we were not heard. I do not think the Major, or any duct at Harper's Ferry, except to break the chains officer here stated that the orders to the ma- of the oppressed, by the shedding of the le an omeer nere stated that the orders to the ma-rines were not to shoot anybody; but when they were fired upon by Brown's men, and one of them the whole truth, and nothing but the truth'; and

interest to do so. We assured the prisoners that we in and will therefore deserve to be held in grate-did not wish to harm them, and they should be set ful and honorable remembrance to the latest posterity at liberty. I exercised my best judgment, not be-by all those who glory in the deeds of a Wallace or lieving the people would wantonly sacrifice their own fellow-citizens, when we offered to let them go on being allowed to change our position about a on being allowed to change our position about on being allowed to change our position about a quarter of a mile. The prisoners agreed by vote among themselves to pass across the bridge wich us. We wanted them only as a guaranty of our own safety, that we should not be fired into. We took them in the first place as hostages, and to keen them

United States, Set them free.

Q. Your intention was to carry them off, and free famy:—

them? A. Not at all.

A Bystander—To set them free would sacrifice Mr. Brown—I do not think so. Bystander-I know it. I think you are fanati-

Whom the gods would destroy, they first make

Q. But you demanded and took Col. Washing-ton's silver and watch? A. Yes; we intended free-ly to appropriate the property of slaveholders to carry struction be necessary to enable his victims to break

Q. Did you know Sherrod in Kansas? I under- warranted in carrying rebellion to any extent, and se stand you killed him. A. I killed no man except in fair fight; I fought at Black Jack Point and Ossawattomie, and if I killed anybody, it was at one of these places.

son and others took part, prefaces his report with the together as did those of Belshazzar of old! O that following sketch :-

' After some little delay, we were introduced in the room where Brown and Stevens lay. Brown has a rather peculiar shaped head, long gray hair, which at this time was matted, the sabre cut in his head having caused blood to flow freely, to the complete disfigurement of his face, which, like his hands,

invaded; wounded and a prisoner, surrounded by a small army of officials, and a more desperate army of angry men; with the gallows staring him full in the lace, he lay on the floor, and, in reply to every question, gave answers that betokened the spirit that animated him. The language of Gov. Wise well expressed his boldness when he said, "He is the gamest man I ever saw."

in speaking of this affair, mentions a letter in this way:—'Apropos to this exciting news, we recollect a very significant passage in one of Gerrit Smith's letters, published a month or two ago, in which he speaks of the folly of attempting to strike the shack les off the slaves by the force of moral suasion or legal agitation, and predicts that the next movement made in the direction of negro emancipation would be an insurrection in the South.'

Mr. Brown—I have not seen the New York Herald for several days past; but I presume from your remarks about the gist of the letter that I should concur with it. I agree with Mr. Sonith that moral suasion is hopeless. I don't think the people of the slaves States will ever consider the subject of slavery in its true light till some other argument is resorted to than moral suasion.

Mr. Vallandigham—Did you expect a general rising of the slaves in case of your success?

Mr. Brown—No, sir; nor did I wish it; I expected to gather them up from time to time, and set them free.

Mr. Vallandigham—Did you expect to hold possession here till then?

Mr. Brown—Well, probably I had quite a different idea. I do not know that I nught to reveal my interest and the probably any agent of past or present position, will be frankly, promptly and fully answered, to the extent of my knowledge and belief; and I pronounce this survey to see the stave of the stave what I nught to reveal my distance and the prisoner captured at Harper's Ferry, refused, in the presence of Senator Mason and Mesers. Vallandigham, to answer the question, whether he had consulted Mr. Giddings about his Virginia expedition?

It is evident that the object of these gentlemen was not to obtain fasts on which to predict that the object of these gentlemen was not to obtain fasts on which to predict that the object of these gentlemen was not to obtain fasts on which to predict that the object of these gentlemen was not to obtain fasts on which to obta

negro (Heywood.)

Mr. Vallandigham—What time did you commence your organization in Canada?

of you to produce the results which have recently attracted the attention of the people. They are the immediate and unmistakable effects of the efforts of syour organization in Canada?

Brown—That occurred about two years ago, emember right. It was, I think, in 1858.

immediate and unmistakable effects of the efforts of yourselves and party to establish slavery in Kansas Murderers there were rewarded by executive appoint Yourselves and party to establish slavery in Kansas.
Murderers there were rewarded by executive appointments to office. Brown's sons were the victims of that despotism which your party exerted in favor of an institution which the people abborred.

These facts do not rest on suspicion, nor on the

refusal of a victim to answer any question. They rest upon the records and the history of the government itself. No evasion, no tergiversation, can change the enduring truths to which I refer. And you would better subserve the public good by exert-ing your influence and occupying your time in cor-recting the evils you and your party have brought upon the country, than by vain effects to involve have committed.

To the public I will say, that Brown never con To the public I will be suited me in regard to his Virginia expedition, any other expedition or matter whatever.

J. R. GIDDINGS.

Girard House, Philad., Oct. 24, 1859

The Liberator.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 28, 1859.

THE TRAGEDY AT HARPER'S FERRY. We have devoted a large portion of our present number to the publication of such particulars of the well-intended but sadly misguided effort of Capt. Q. Why did you not take that swivel you left in the house? A. I had no occasion for it. It was mately throughout the South, as have been received; John Brown and his score of confederates, at Harpgiven to me a year or two ago.
Q. In Kansas? A. No, I had nothing given me lican journals upon this outbreak, which are characteristics. Q. By whom, and in what State? A. I decline terized by an equal mixture of ferocity and cowardice to answer. It is not properly a swivel; it is a very large rile, with a pivot. The ball is larger than a were privy to it, except the little band directly engagwere privy to it, except the little hand directly engagmusket ball; it is intended for a slug.

Reporter of the Herald—I do not wish to annoy
you; but if you have anything further you would
like to say, I will report it.

Mr. Brown—I have nothing to say, only that I
claim to be here in entrying out a measure I believe to say and the results of the freedom of that teritigs against Border Ruffian invasion, and were disriting against Border Ruffian invasion, and were dis-

) would not have been alive; I could have in just as easy as a mosquito when he came supposed he came in only to receive our r. There had been loud and long cries of application of it to his own soul, 'remembering those Mr. Brown insisted that the marines fired first.

An Officer—Why did not you surrender before but as a martyr to his sympathy for a suffering race, Mr. Brown-I did not think it was my duty or and in defence of the sacred and inclienable rights of them in the first place as hostages, and to keep them from doing any harm. We did kill some men in defending ourselves, but I saw no one fire except dibe thrilled and inspired by his utterances! Read, rectly in self-defence. Our orders were strict not to harm any one not in arms against us.

Q. Brown, suppose you had every nigger in the United Stores, what would suppose you had every nigger in the Vain will the sanguinary tyrants of the South, and Q. Brown, suppose you had every nigger in the vain will the sanguinary tyrants of the little of the

'Courts, judges can inflict no brand of shame, Or shape of death, to shroud him from applaus For, by the logic of Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill, and by the principles enforced by this nation is its boasted Declaration of Independence, Capt. Brown Mr. Brown-And I think you are fanatical .- was a hero, struggling against fearful odds, not for his own advantage, but to redeem others from a hormad,' and you are mad.

Q. Was it your only object to free the negroes? achieve, however lacking in sound discretion. And object. It was for that, and only that, and the yoke of bondage; and they, and all who are with no desire to enrich ourselves with any plunder disposed to aid them by force and arms, are fully

the gallows. It will be sowing seed broadcast for a harvest of retribution. Their blood will cry trumpet BROWN'S APPEARANCE. The reporter of the Balti- tongued from the ground, and that cry will be remore American, who gives a lengthened account of a sponded to by tens of thousands in a manner that shall conversation with Capt. Brown, in which Senator Ma- cause the knees of the Southern slave-mongers to smite they might avoid all this by a timely repentance!

The New York Journal of Commerce, with it characteristic mendacity, says that the Liberator, last week, preserved an ominous silence upon the Harper's Ferry 'rebellion'! Now, the truth is, that we spoke was begrimmed with dirt, evidently the result of continued exposure to the smoke of powder. His eyes are of a pale blue, or perhaps a sharp grey—much such an eye as I remember his brother fillibuster, Walker, to have. During his conversation, hereafter reported, no sign of weakness was exhibited. In the midst of enemies, whose home he had invaded; wounded and a reisoner surrounded by a conversation of the surrounded by a prisoner surrounded by a conversation.

JOHN BROWN, AND HIS MOVEMENT. the greatness of the preparations, but no good what-The telegraph has reported, and the periodical press ever. The negroes who were associated with him has circulated throughout the country, details of intense interest respecting this man, and the daring adventure which has left him in the hands of bitter and relentless enemics, bereft of resources, and threatendelivering, if his plan of operations had succeeded,

ed with speedy death.

What is to be said of him, and of it?

character and his motive? Is he honest or false, dis-interested or selfish, noble or vile? Was his purpose intelligibly made known by his failure. We are a good purpose?

from year to year, has told us much of the actions of his method of operations appears too plainly to and the sufferings of one who was familiarly known there as 'Old man Brown,' and 'Ossawatomie Brown,' arms, and the expectation, in emergencies more of and more details respecting him have recently been less probable, of a bloody conflict. The American published in the Atlas and Bee, by a perfectly com-petent and trustworthy witness, Mr. James Redpath. Standard, and its ally, the Liberator, have always The same moral characteristics appear, the same pur-pose is manifest, in his conduct at Kansas and dur-helpers from this method of vindicating their rights.

soul, of more hearty devotion to what he consid-dence, and probability of success, and, by those of ered right, or of more unselfish desires and more assid-their number who are non-resistants, on the ground yous labors for the benefit of others. His whole life of principle. In this dissussion, for both these res has shown him to be one of God's nobility, and his sons, I most heartily and fully concur. serious, earnest demeanor, on the only occasion when First, as to the lower ground, that of prudence an I had the pleasure of seeing him, well corresponded good judgment: it is absurd to fight when the party trusted as well as to be obeyed. Such is the testi- stores, leaders, knowledge, of various indispensal

excellence for helping one whom he chanced to find

But there is a higher and nobler ground than this, lated the example of the beneficent Savior himself, sion. As the Anti-Slavery movement is a great re-for he went to seek those who were lost, that he might ligious enterprise, seeking a Christian end by Chrissave them. I know no more noble instance of the tian means—as it proposes in no case to render evil combination of disinterested affection with exalt- for evil, but always to seek to overcome evil with ed heroism, than the voluntary consecration, by good-so its advocates desire and counsel that the this strong, free, intelligent man, of all his powers, slaves use only Christian means by which to work

ude, and a lofty place in the records of history, by is necessary to explain and define. I therefore prevolunteering his services in behalf of an oppressed mise that I repudiate with indignation the idea that people, at the darkest hour in their fortunes, and with Christianity requires any human being patiently to same hither when it was accepted. It was a noble duty of consenting to be chained, and beaten, and act, and the glory which has followed his success is treated as a beast of burden. 'The glorious liberty of no more than he has fully deserved. But John Brown the children of God' authorises its possessor to cast hid far more. He voluntarily devoted his labors, off Legree's or Netherland's chain not less than Sathe toils and sufferings of a life, to those who were tan's chain. Every slave, Christian or not, has a so oppressed that they could not receive a message right, in virtue of his human body and soul, to defrom him, or send an answer to him. The people clare his freedom, and to take his freedom. But this for whom he was planning and toiling could not give right does not include, nor extend to, the killing of him even gratitude, for they did not know of his his tyrant, were he as bad as Netherland himself; existence; and each one whom he succeeded in de- and the Christian system expressly forbids us to use livering saw him only for an instant, as he de- such means, even for so good an end. According to spatched them, under cloud of night, through dangers that system, evil is to be overcome with good, never which his care had diminished, towards a liberty with corresponding evil. Wound for wound, stripe which he risked for himself, that he might secure for stripe, life for life, are provisions belonging to the

red, how different in these two cases! The risk of to be the true, the just and the obligatory law, holdlife wes common to both, but neither esteemed this ing jurisdiction alike over slave and freeman. earthly life his most precious possession. La Fayette Judging, feeling obliged by my allegiance to truth had not only the consciousness of a lofty, noble, chi-valrous position, the satisfaction of fighting an open say of the shedding of blood at Harper's Ferry, as of combat, on the side acknowledged to be right, in the that at Lexington and Bunker Hill, that it is not the gaze of an admiring world-But the stern joy which warriors feel

'In foemen worthy of their steel.

He was combatting a civilized nation, which respect. submit to the base condition of a slave, this is well; ed rank like his, even in an enemy, the event of his imprisonment, would have given him flexibly adheres to this position. To gain one's freehonorable treatment and ultimate release.

more fearful the risks, to which John Brown subject- fighting, even for liberty, what is to be said of Wise. ed himself! Think, reader, what it is to go to live and the military ruffians of the Slave Power, who in Virginia for the purpose of helping the slaves! shed blood in defence of slavery? What, but that It is to pass one's life among bandits for the chance of they are as much worse than the Priest and the Lebeing able to help those whom they have plundered, vite who passed by on the other side, as they were It is to live surrounded by a brutal, ignorant, vulgar worse than the Good Samaritan ?- c. K. w. and vicious population, regardless alike of honor and ustice, of humanity and religion; to have one's life and conversation among a people who despise benevworse than in civilized countries they do crime.

and generous heart.

lance against similar movements hereafter !!!

is stamped upon their face?

of his method? Brown is regarded by those who knew him best as There are few towns in New England where the

effected there not only no good commensurate with by hearing this lecture. - o. k. w.

we have no means of judging, because we do no know what that plan was. It is conjectured that som First, and most important, what is to be said of his accident or some treachery brought on this outbree good purpose?

The history of Kansas, reported in the newspapers prudent in this undertaking. One feature, however, ing his late residence in Virginia.

All bloody and violent methods of opposition to slaIn the whole history of this country, no man has very have been uniformly discouraged by the Aboliappeared of sterner integrity, of truer nobleness of tionists, in general, on the ground of policy, pru-

with that character. His aspect and bearing, his in question is so small, or so ill provided, that it will speech and action took hold of the hearts of those certainly lose what it fights for. The slaves of this who possessed any corresponding nobleness, and kin- country (though their cause for fighting is as good, dled hearty affection as well as deference and respect and ten times more urgent, than that of our Revoluamong his associates. He was a man to be loved and tionary fathers) are so destitute of money, arms, nony of those who knew him best.

Kinds, and opportunities of concert and combination, that no individual insurrectionary movement offers been to support his family by honest labor, in a place the slightest probability of success, even to those enwhere he could also take an active part in confirming gaged in it, while the condition of the slaves around free institutions, and averting the curse of slavery them is rendered far worse by their movement, from a State then in the process of formation. Dis- whether for themselves it be a success or a failure. appointed in the first of these pursuits by the ma- 'The sons of Zeruiah are yet too hard for them.' auding army of Border Ruffians, who burnt his The one single advantage which insurrectionary move ouse, murdered his sons, and desolated his home, ments contribute towards the grand object of the and all these as mere steps towards the extermina- overthrow of slavery-namely, the renewed demontion of freedom, and the permanent establishment of stration which they give of the insecurity of tyrants, slavery,) he seems to have devoted himself wholly to making every slaveholder's life a succession of alarms, the second, and to have lived, thenceforth, with no suspicions and panic terrors—is not sufficient to counselfish or private purpose, but wholly for the defence terbalance their many evils. I think that no intelliand relief of those who were yet more oppressed than gent friend of the slave, even if he be a fighting man, The picture of the Good Samaritan will live to all they will thus retain their lives and regair, their lib-

n need. John Brown did more than this, and emu- which urges yet more forcibly to the same concluand the labors of his whole life, in behalf of the most out their deliverance. The word Christian has been needy and unfortunate of human beings.

so misused and perverted by a pro-slavery clergy,
La Fayette has won unbounded praise and grati- that when Abolitionists use it in this connection, it very prospect of losing what he risked in their be- acquiesce in enslavement. The 'liberty with which He offered his aid in this desperate crisis, and Christ makes free' includes no such stupidity as the for them.

barbarous and obsolete Jewish system; the Christian
Then the amount, and the sort, of danger incurcode says—Render not evil for evil. And this I hold

right way to maintain a good cause. To take, and hold, one's liberty, without either taking revenge or inflicting injury, or, if need be, to die rather than and which in all honor to him or to her who firmly takes and indom by killing the kidnapper is to do evil that good How unspeakably greater the danger, how much may come. But if Brown is not to be praised for

FOURTH FRATERNITY LECTURE. An excellent lecture on 'Modern Infidelity' was olence, mock at the Golden Rule, ignore even such given on Tuesday evening, to a crowded audience, by manliness as an English pugilist practises, strike a George William Curtis. It performed the very imman when he is down, get their livelihood by rob- portant service to the community of giving an accubery, find their enjoyment in drunkenness. It is rate statement of the form and substance of the thing to live among a people who, being constantly in the which is now-a-days popularly called 'infidelity.' Of wrong, are constantly deserving reprisals, and con-stantly fearing them; and who, ever suspicious of a Mr. Curtis said he should not speak, as he supposed stranger, are wont to count their suspicions as evi- it to be a very rare thing, and one with which his dence, and at short notice to inflict upon him such audience had no concern. The lecture was an effecpersonal indignity, brutal abuse, and privation of tive vindication of the right of private judgment and iberty as they habitually bestow upon the slaves; free inquiry, and it well described the error, common and with whom it is customary to punish humanity to all sects, of insisting that this road, so excellent, so commodious, so needful to the public welfare, and an-The purpose of John Brown was, at his own ex- swering their own purpose so perfectly as far as they pense, and at enormous and fearful risk to himself, have journeyed on it, has its terminus just at that to help the slaves to freedom. It was a noble purpoint. The road, they say, is admirable and indisose, and will receive the plaudit of every manly pensable so far, but whoever presumes to go further, in a line continuous with it, is sure to go wrong, and and generous heart.

The braggart buffoon who appropriately holds the is, moreover, an 'infidel.' So the charge of infidel-Governor's chair in the slave-breeding State of Vir- ity (as clerically and popularly used) really means ginia, said, in his Richmond speech, that Brown made only this—You are wicked enough to dare to think a great mistake in supposing that the slaves wished to differently from me!

escape; and thereupon he proceeded to offer a reward The word Protestant, like the word Christian before \$1000 for the apprehension of one of Brown's as- it, and the word Methodist after it, had been origiociates who had escaped, to send multitudes of armed nally used as a term of reproach; the name, from the men scouring the mountains in pursuit of him, and to lapse of time and the associations connected with venurge the importance of the organization of military erated ancestors, has become reputable and even honthroughout the State, and the exercise of great vigi- orable, but the thing, the protest of reform at the presance against similar movements hereafter!!!

At the North, if a person should come stealthily matized as much as ever, and the supporters of the from abroad to whisper to our working men that they vice or the error retort by hurling back the cry of could find better wages and a pleasanter situation 'Infidel'; and this barbed dart, this indefinite but elsewhere, and they should reject his proposition, say- venomed vituperation, is flung with equal spite, in our ing that they were perfectly satisfied here, we should own age, against the opposer of superstition and the not think it necessary to offer a thousand dollars for opposer of slavery.

his head, or to proceed to the organization of addi-

tional bodies of military, or to recommend great vig- try, and every age and country furnish some examilance to guard against the repetition of such sugges- ples of its salutary influence. The clarion blown by Luther, which overthrew the gigantic Papal power, Sapient Wise! The cause of the slaveholders is so has been needed in every generation since his time, desperate, that neither truth nor moderately probable and has been sounded by a succession of brave relies will answer its necessities. But will it help the formers, each performing a most important service to matter for the Governor of the Ancient Dominion to his age, and each execrated for it by those who wer tell lies so preposterously absurd that their falseness making shrines for the popular Diana. Its notes are s stamped upon their face?

It appears that John Brown's motive and purpose is a matter of course that the supporters of slavery, now heard sounding the onset against slavery, and it were the highest and the noblest. What is to be said in Church and State, should cry 'Infidel' again those who sound it.

person of great prudence, caution and good judg- sort of vague vituperation is not used by somebody ment, as well as great boldness. These qualities do against somebody else. There are few, therefore, that not appear in the transactions at Harper's Ferry. He would not gain instruction as well as entertainment

LETTER FROM REV. SAMUEL J. MAY By the following letter, (which, though written for or private perusal, we take the liberty to print for the gratification of many others,) it will be seen that in the course of another week, we shall probably have the pleasure of announcing the arrival in this city, after a year's absence on his European tour, of on early friend, faithful and universally beloved coadju. tor, Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY, of Syracuse, N. Y. Ha has done excellent service abroad, and will receive cordial welcome home. My VERY DEAR FRIEND: I returned to this modern Babylon last Monday

evening, and while eating my supper, the waite brought me an envelope, containing a letter from rourself, another from George B. Emerson, and a third from my dear Joseph. I assure you, they gave a relish to my repast, which no sweets or spices have done. My absence from my country and home is now

on, I trust, to end; and I look towards the land of my birth and of my dearest relations and friends with yearning heart. For 'my country, with all thy sults. I love thee still, If we surpass all other nations in the iniquity of slaveholding, we excel them in several very important respects.

The tour I have taken has been full of entertain-

ment and instruction-sometimes too intensely interesting to be promotive of the object for which I came abroad. Nevertheless, I have improved much; cer tainly I have gained flesh and ruddy looks.

My visit to Great Britain and Ireland has been al. ogether the most gratifying part of my tour, except. ing only Rome and Switzerland. And the delight I have had here in meeting the true and faithful of whom I had so often heard, has been to me a joy I have found no where else. Now that he has gone, I especially rejoice that I had the privilege of seeing so much of Prof. Nichol, as well as his admirable rife. If my cousin, Samuel May, Jr., received my long letter, mailed to him in Wales, on the 16th de of Sept., you have already had some account of my visits to anti-slavery friends up to that date. But my highest pleasures of the sort have been enjoyed sine then, in my visits to Richard D. Webb, James Haugh. ton, Mrs. Edmundson, and other friends, in Ireland. and to Mary Estlin, Mary Carpenter, and a host of plete possession of my heart. Indeed, he and I fell so in love with each other, that I do not think what we say the one of the other should be taken by oth ers without large deductions!!

The interviews that I had with anti-slavery friends in Dubliu and Bristol were exceedingly satisfactory, and I believe more beneficial to the cause than more public meetings would have been.

94 o'clock. Since I finished the previous page. ! have been to dine with the Trustees of the Dr liams Library, 49 Red Cross street. Most of them were Unitarians-many of them Unitarian ministers. After dinner, they moved and passed a resolution welcoming me, and complimenting me for my antislavery labors. I addressed them half an hour or the conduct of the American Church, our Unitarius section of it not excepted. They seemed much moved. Mr. Aspland invited me to lecture on Slavery in his chapel next Tuesday evening. Dr. Sadler invited me o preach in his chapel next Sunday morning. All were exceedingly cordial. One gentleman subscribed for the Anti-Slavery Standard.

There is a great work to be done in this country. I have several proposals to make when I see you. You may expect me about the 3d or 5th of Novem

Yours, with unabated affection

P. S. I am to lecture on Slavery next week, on Tuesday evening, in Mr. Aspland's chapel, and on Friday evening, in a large Methodist church. Miss Remond is really doing excellent service. Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

SALLIE HOLLEY'S LABORS IN MAINE WEST GOULDSBORO', Oct. 19, 1859. DEAR MR. GARRISON :

Already have your readers been informed that this ntiring, earnest and devoted pleader for the slave has been laboring for several weeks in Maine. For the last month, she has visited the extreme easern portion of our State, and for the first time there have he doctrines and principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society been declared. Testimony has also been given to the worth and efficiency of her labor here, but much more might be said, and still not half the story be told. I have heard her speak in Goulds borough, Sullivan, Winter Harbor, Hancock, Ellaworth, and twice in Cherryfield, in all of which places the anti-slavery word has been spoken with a power and beauty that have touched more than one heart, and caused it to beat, for the first time, with

sympathy for the slave. In all these meetings, I have felt the mighty influence of the spirit of truth, as she has declared the whole counsel of God,' so gently, and yet so firmly. So great has been this influence, that I would that I could sit under her ministrations seven times moreyes, even 'seven times seven.' Those who have heard her but once or twice, cannot realize from what an extensive store-house of knowledge and culture she takes the ideas which so gain the admiration of their intellects and the affections of their hearts. It is a cause for rejoicing that so many in Maine have listened to her voice-that voice which pleads for the slave with an eloquence we might expect, when the soul whose deep feelings it utters is all alive with the love of God and humanity. And it is certainly a hopeful omen, that ministers, lawyers, members of the State Legislature and of Congress, county officers, church members, and humble citizens in Maine, have all joined in welcoming her to their homes, and have given all necessary assistance in getting up her meet-

too strong an anti-slavery sentiment in Maine to content itself with working for any political party now existing, and occasionally giving aid and sympathy to an entertaining and interesting anti-slavery speaker. who is sent by a Society to whose funds it has not previously contributed. If the sympathy which has just been manifested for the noble and true Sallie Holley, in her tour through eastern Maine, be worth any thing, it will show itself by practical fruits of righteousness. If we could only judge the people by this, what a formidable array of names should we have a right to expect would turn up from 'away down east,' demanding that Maine shall be a free State! And if we do not see this next winter, shall we not be justified in concluding that all this sympathy which we claim to have for the anti-slavery ause and its laborers is pretension and sham?

It must be that some of the precious seed sown by Sallie Holley in Maine will fall upon good ground. Washington and Hancock counties will speak in carnest tones, and demand that their soil shall be free. We cannot lose in a moment the impression made upon our hearts as we listened spell-bound to her who vividly pictured before us the horrors of American slavery. If we do, may God have mercy upon us, and help us, pretended Abolitionists of Maine, to wake up to a sense of our duty!

If we venerate so much an agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, how much more ought we to venerate the truth which that Society through its agents proclaims, and help it to increase its power by iving it 'meterial aid'! May the professing antislavery men and women of eastern Maine, at least, show their 'faith by their works,' and bid defiance to, and sever all connection with, a Church or State, Union or Constitution, which is not on the side of God and humanity, and consequently does not demand the immediate and unconditional emancipation of the slave!

OCTO MISS HOL This bold,

Agent of the ered another ern frontier o audience, on audience in

three-quarter

church and I country, and and that of J adel, a blas ime; so are The reform the altar of h ists expect an are engaged i ity ever with most every in influential m by shedding l or later sprin was entertain lican County party here, The church i movement;

else put toge her lecture, t tions against church did n nadel mover tian; that th cause. I ash nently Chris Anti-Slavery when our So we were anti hook in Thec he did not b good morals, Said I, what mer tell m were Tamm Kent, who s very sermon To whom de called, while vival, but an laymen begi and less. But, to pro Bluchill, Se

houses which Bantist and neither will eluded that time in the v Wendell Ph um lectures. Thus we Even in old the news the but the fruit But Freedor people. October 1

Twe Rav.

FREEMAN

N. Y. 1

county, and

way for Abo

health is bet

with the kin

has stirred u

we shall send

distely, and

This is page of whi Loguen's po ing him fro derness to again, to giving the in chains a niary benef give our re quotations. Mr. Log principal ct

acuse, and

mentally a

effective pla

nor and F presents the Foresti. 2 Lion Llew in America 7. Dog-Ta Cuba. 10. sor at the Literary N The new p Magazine v principles

> ing (most) Church, V siding. T to hear add and Tempe order acce thought w reference s new perse nority. 7 an early fe question o Among Steward a anti-slaver Shadd Ca ham, Cana

On Mone

quent bli Smith, Re der Spoon Martin an called for lateness of by seeming ment, suc all warme on this oc At eleve ing anoth

Boston, EF Th is posts or A. S. Soc

EL J. MAY. ough written for erty to print for will be seen that ll probably have al in this city, an tour, of our beloved coadjuuse, N. Y. He d will receive a

R 28.

Oct. 5, 1859.

on last Monday pper, the waiter ng a letter from Emerson, and a e you, they gave ts or spices could

nd home is now wards the land of and friends with ry, with all thy ass all other nag, we excel them

full of entertaino intensely interfor which I came oved much; cery looks.

land has been almy tour, except. And the delight I and faithful of en to me a joy ! hat he has gone, I rivilege of seeing Jr., received my , on the 16th day at date. But my en enjoyed since b, James Haughiends, in Ireland, er, and a host of bb, he took com ed, he and I fell not think what be taken by oth-

cause than mo previous page, I s of the Dr. W t. Most of them itarian ministers. ssed a resolution me for my antich, our Unitarian med much moved on Slavery in his Sadler invited me y morning. All leman subscribed in this country.

ti-slavery friends

ngly satisfactory,

when I see you. 5th of Novem-EL J. MAY. next week, on chapel, and on t church. Miss vice.

IN MAINE. Oct. 19, 1859.

formed that this er for the slave in Maine. For extreme eastern time there have American Antistimony has also cy of her labors and still not half speak in Goulds-Hancock, Ells. n all of which n spoken with a more than one first time, with the mighty in-

as declared the d yet so firmly. I would that I n times more-nose who have alize from what ge and culture e admiration of neir hearts. It in Maine have h plends for the pect, when the it is certainly a rs, members of county officers, in Maine, have omes, and have g up her meet-

Maine to conitical party now nd sympathy to lavery speaker, unds it has not athy which has and true Sallie laine, be worth ctical fruits of e the people by nes should we ip from 'away at winter, shall t all this symhe anti-slavery s seed sown by good ground. ll speak in ear-

is too deep and

shall be free. pression made und to her who s of American ercy upon us, of Maine, to the American e ought we to y through its e its power by rofessing antiaine, at least, id defiance to, on the side of does not de

emancipation C. L. H.

WISS HOLLEY'S SECOND VISIT IN ELLS-WORTH, ME.

This bold, talented, educated, and truly eloquent This north, tarting, American Anti-Slavery Society deliv-Agent of the Agent of the lecture on her return from the Eastfrontier of the State, to a large and intelligent n frontier of Monday evening, Oct. 17; holding the andience, on silence and attention for an hour and andience in success, while she delineated the beautiful chings of Jesus, and the reception he met from the teachings or restricted, and showing the analogy bechurch and presented and the abolition movement of our country, and the similarity of the church of our day and that of Jesus's time. He was branded as an inand that of shaphemer, a devil, by the church of his fidel, a orange the Abolitionists of our time.

The reformer in all ages has been sacrificed upon the shar of his cause, and why should the Abolitionthe sitar or me cannot different in their case? for they ists expect any times and sacred a cause as human-are engaged in as noble and sacred a cause as humanever witnessed.

In her tour East, she has been entertained, in almost every instance, if not all, by the best and most most every instance, it not ent, by the best and most influential members of the Republican party, thereshedding light in their ranks, which must sooner later spring up and bear the fruit of freedom. She was entertained here by the chairman of the Repub-County Committee, which, as an index of the hear county committee, which, as an index of the party here, shows that it is ahead of the church. the church is the greatest obstacle in the way of our movement; worse, much more so, than all things else put together. The Baptist minister, who heard her lecture, told me the next day that her denunciations against the church were too sweeping; that the church did not brand the Abolition movement as an infidel movement, but considered it eminently Christim; that the church was doing all she could in this cause. I asked him if the abolition cause was eminully Christian, why did you organize a 'Christian Anti-Slavery Society' in Worcester, the other day, when our Society is so much older, and ready to receive you? You virtually said, by organizing, that se were anti-Christian. Why did the priests in Boston, in the midst of your revival, pray God to put a hook in Theodore Parker's mouth? Simply because he did not believe right; not that he is wanting in good morals, sympathy, humanity, justice and truth. Said I, what did your brother from Boston last summer tell me?-that they were spewing out their filth and slime indiscriminately, and their meetings were Tammany Hall gatherings.' Said my friend Kent, who stood by listening, 'How many Anti-Slavery sermons have you preached since you came here? Who entertains the Anti-Slavery lecturers? To whom do they go? What was Henry C. Wright called, while here last spring, in the midst of your revival, but an infidel?' Thank God there is progress-

But, to proceed. Miss Holley goes next to Surry, Bluehill, Sedgwick, Orland and Bucksport, in this county, and probably some other towns, preparing the THE PRAME-WORK OF THE PROPOSED REvalue for Abolition sentiments. She tells me that her beath is better than heretofore, and that she has met with the kindest reception all through the State. She stirred up our pure minds to such an extent, that we shall send for Henry C. Wright to visit us immediately and sasis us to decidate two new meeting-issues which have been built the last resson, one flegits and the other Methods. I apprehend that relates which have been built the last resson, one died that he is the man, next in turn. Then some fine in the winter, if he can be obtained, we will have well care to have him come, but we have combined in the winter, if he can be obtained, we will have meeting here in the winter, if he can be obtained, we will have meeting here in the winter, if he can be obtained, we will have meeting here in the winter, if he can be obtained, we will have meeting here in the winter, if he can be obtained, we will have meeting here in the winter, if he can be obtained, we will have meeting here in the winter, if he can be obtained, we will have meeting here in the winter, if he can be obtained, we will have been dealed bodies in the winter, if he can be obtained, we will have the continuous of which are perpetual imprisonment in turns a transmit of the propose.

This we progress here as well as in other places. This is a volume of 44s and a suppose of the propose.

October 19, 1859.

G. W. M.

Tas Ray, J. W. Louun, As A Staye And As A Farsians. A Narrative of Real Life. Syracue, N.Y. 1859.

This is a volume of 44s deadecimo pages, every page of which is replete with interest, beginning with Loguen's parentage, infancy and childhood, and tracing him from the Southern States. And the persons engaged in it, on the ones side and on the silver. We want to the winter of the persons engaged in it, on the ones side and on the silver. Are the summer of the persons engaged in it, on the ones side and on the silver. Are the summer of the persons engaged in it, on the ones side and on the silver. Are t way for Abolition sentiments. She tells me that her

laymen begin to feel that priests are nothing but men,

the other. For the sake of the millions still bound in chains at the South, as well as for his own pecuniary benefit, we hope this narrative will find many purchasers. Hereafter, as we can find space, we shall give our readers 'a taste of its quality,' by copious

Mr. Loguen has, for several years past, had the principal charge of the Underground Railroad at Syracuse, and is much respected. He is physically and entally a very remarkable man, and one of the most effective platform speakers in the country. The portrait accompanying this volume does him no justice.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for November-Ticknor and Fields, Publishers, 135 Washington streetpresents the following table of contents :- 1. E. Felice resti. 2. Larvæ. 3. The Minister's Wooing. 4. Lion Llewellyn. 5. Tom Paine's First Appearance in America. 6. Trial Trip of the 'Flying Cloud.' Dog-Talk. 8. The Reckoning. 9. A Trip to Cuba. 10. The First and the Last. 11. The Profesfor at the Breakfast Table. 12. Art. 13. Reviews, Literary Notices, and Recent American Publications, The new publishers announce to its readers, that the Magazine will be conducted upon the same general

INTERESTING MEETING.

On Monday evening, the 24th inst., a large meeting (mostly of colored citizens) was held at the Bethel Church, West Centre street, Rev. Mr. Young preeiding. The announced purpose of the meeting was to hear addresses from various individuals on Slavery and Temperance; but as freedom of speech was the order accepted for the evening, a wide range of thought was expressed, and a more than incidental reference made to the recent scene at Harper's Ferry. Those who indulged in a desponding mood in view of new persecutions anticipated were in a decided mihority. The others, with a philosophic eye discovered an early future for a settlement of the ever-vexing question of slavery.

Among the speakers were the venerable Austin Steward and his daughter, who have been holding anti-slavery meetings in this vicinity; Mrs. Mary Shadd Cary, editor of the Provincial Freeman, Chatham, Canada West; William F. Johnson, the eloquent blind lecturer of Ithaca, N. Y.; Rev. J. B. Smith, Rev. J. W. Lewis, Dr. John S. Rock, Lysander Spooner, Esq., and Wm. C. Nell. Rev. J. S. Martin and Rev. Wm. Jackson were also present and called for, but declined speaking, on account of the teness of the hour. Seldom has it happened that, by seeming chance, without preconcerted arrange-ment, such an array of speakers has been found, and all warmed up with such emotions as found utterance

At eleven o'clock the meeting adjourned, anticipating another gathering next Monday evening. Boston, Oct. 25, 1859.

The Anti-Slavery Convention at Cummington post, oned till Nov. 19th and 20th. [See notice.]-We are happy to announce Mrs. PRANCES D. GAGE among the speakers at the meeting of the Essex Co. A. S. Society at Manchester, on Sunday next.

ATTEMPTED INSURRECTION IN VIRGINIA

HARPER'S FERRY, Wednesday. Oct. 19—P. M.—
The killed and wounded in yesterday's conflict is as follows. Killed, six citizens and fifteen insurgents: wonnded, three insurgents, prisoners five.

The prisoners have been committed to Charlestown Jail, to await the action of the Grand Jury. They will be indicted and tried in a few days. The question of jurisdiction has been settled in this way:—
The local authorities are to try the prisoners for murder, and meanwhile the United States authorities are to proceed on the charge of treason. Gov. Wise said to U. S. District Attorney Ould that he has no objection to the general government proceeding against the prisoners, that is, what will be left of them by the time the Virginia authorities have done with them.

Brown is better and has made a fuller statement, in which he says he repried the farm from Dr. Kenuedy was the prisoners and response and property, though not connected with any kinch he says he reprised the farm from Dr. Kenuedy was the prisoner without first having the benefit of a fair and impartial trial, nor shall any prisoner be treated with any kind of cruelty, disrespect, insult, or needless severity; but it shall be the duty of all persons, male and female, connected herewith, at all times and under all circumstances, to treat all such prisoners with every degree of respect and kindness that the nature of the circumstances will admit of, and insist on a like course of conduct from all others as in fear of the Almighty God, to whose care and keeping we commit our cause.

Art. 33. Foliantical trial, nor shall any prisoner be treated with any kind of cruelty, disrespect, insult, or recatled with any kind of cruelty, disrespect, insult, or recatled with any kind of cruelty, disrespect, insult, or recatled with any kind of cruelty, disrespect, insult, or recatled with any kind of cruelty, disrespect, insult, or recatled with any kind of cruelty, disrespect, insult, or recatled with any kind of cruelty, disrespect, insult,

jection to the general government proceeding against the prisoners, that is, what will be left of them by the time the Virginia authorities have done with them.

Brown is better and has made a fuller statement, in which he says he rented the farm from Dr. Kennedy six months since, and the rentis paid till next March; he never had over twenty-two men at the farm at one time, that belonged to the organization, but he had good reason to expect reinforcements from Maryland, Kentucky, North and South Carolina, and Canada; he had arms sufficient for fifteen hundred men; he had arms sufficient for fifteen hundred men; he had abundance of powder and other ammunition; he brought all the arms, from time to time, from Connecticut and other eastern points, to Ghambersburgh, Pennsylvania; they were directed to J. Smith & Sons, Kennedy Farm, his assumed name. They were packed in double boxes so as to deceive the parties who handled them on their way to the farm. He says he made one mistake in either not detaining the train on Sunday night, except three white men, whom he admits he sent away on an errand, are as follows, with their proper titles under the Provisional Government:—

WHITES.

Dangerfield, newly of Ohio, raised in Virginia, dead; Emperor, of New York, raised in South Carolina, not wounded, but a prisoner. The latter was elected a member of the Provisional Government some time since. Lewis Leary, of Ohio, raised in Virginia, dead. Copeland, of Ohio, raised in Vir-ginia, not wounded, a prisoner at Charlestown. Gen. Brown has nine wounds, but none fatal.

ization; and who shall remain in office for three years, unless sooner removed for misconduct or inability, or by death. A majority of such members shall who

who shall proceed to fill, by election, all others specially named in said Constitution, the President of Art. 4. Executive.—The Executive branch of this organization shall consist of a President and Vice President, who shall be chosen by the citizens or members of this organization, and each of whom shall hold his office for three years, unless sooner removed by death, or for inability or misconduct.

Art. 5. Judicial.—The Judicial branch shall consist of one Chief Justice of the Sunrame Court, and one timportance is as follows:—

President, who shall be chosen by the citizens or members of this organization, and each of whom shall held his office for three years, unless sooner removed by death, or for inability or misconduct.

Art. 5. Indicial.—The Judicial branch shall control of the said court, each of them constituting a Circuit Court. They shall each be chosen in the same manner as the President, and shall continue in office until their places shall have been filled in the same manner as the President, and shall continue in office until their places shall have been filled in the same manner by an election of citizens.

Articles 13 to 25 provides for the trial of the President and other officers and members of Congress, the impeachment of judges, the flutters of the President and Vice President, the punishment of crimes, army appointments, salaries, &c. These are not of special interest and Vice President, Commander-in-Chief, a majority of the House of Representatives, a majority of the Supreme Court, and a majority of all the general officers of the army.

Art. 27. Duty of the Military.—It shall be the duty of the Commander-in-chief, and all the officers, or other persons having a right to the same.

Art. 28. Property.—All captured or confiscated, belonging to this organization and of their families, shall be held as the property by him so taken or held, shall be deemed guilty of a may have strength to continue in your Kanasa work. I send try of war, and to afford general protection, when needed, to Congress, or any member thereof, it was a strength of the same of the condition of the property of the same of the condition of the property of the same of the condition of the property of the same of the condition of the property of the same of the condition of the property of the same of the condition of the property of the same of the condition of the property o

on an errand, are as follows, with their proper titles under the Provisional Government:

WHITES.

Officers.—Gen. John Brown, Commander-in-Chief, wounded, but will recover; Capt. Oliver Brown, dead; Capt. Watson Brown, dead; Capt. Aaron C. Stevens, of Connecticut, wounded badly—he has three balls, and cannot possibly recover. Lieut. Edwin Coppie, of Iowa, undurt; Lieut. Albert Hazlet, of Pennsylvania, dead; Lieut. Wm. Leman, of Maine, dead; Capt. John E. Cook, of Connecticut, escaped. Privates—Stewart Taylor, of Canada, dead; Charles. Privates—Stewart Taylor, of Ranada, dead; Charles. Privates—Stewart Taylor, aised in Virginia, dead; Lieut. Jeremiah Anderson, of Indiana, dead.

With the three whites previously sent off, these make a total of seventeen whites.

NEGROES. instruction, and the first day of the week shall be agarded as a day of rest, and appropriated to moral and religious instruction and improvement, to the relief of the suffering, the instruction of the young the encouragement of personal

and ignorant, and the encouragement of personal cleanliness; norshall any persons be required on that day to perform ordinary manual labor, unless in extremely urgent cases.

Art. 43. To Carry Arms Openly.—All persons known to be of good character and of sound mind and suitable age, who are connected with this organization, who are male or female, shall be encouraged

Gen. Brown has nine wounds, but none fatal.

Bushels of letters have been discovered from all parts of the country. One from Gerrit Smith informs Brown of money being deposited in a bank in New York to the credit of J. Smith & Sons. It appears to be one of many, informing him from time to time as money was received.

THE FRAME-WORK OF THE PROPOSED REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—The following documents, concealed weapons, and any person not specially auxiliary concealed weapons, and those under peculiar circumstances, shall be allowed at any time to carry concealed weapons, and any person not specially auxiliary concealed weapons, and any person not specially auxiliary concealed weapons, and any person not specially auxiliary time to carry concealed weapons, and any person not specially auxiliary time to carry concealed weapons, and any person not specially auxiliary time to carry concealed weapons, and any person not specially auxiliary time to carry concealed weapons, and any person not specially auxiliary time to carry concealed weapons, and any person to specially auxiliary time to carry concealed weapons, and any person to specially auxiliary time to carry concealed weapons.

nediately on the adoption of this instrument, a vention of all such persons as shall have given their adherence, by signature, to the Constitution, who shall proceed to fill, by election, all offices spe-

Baltimore, Oct. 20.—Gerrit Smith's letter of the most importance is as follows:—

of the fund provided fur in article 29, but his order shall be signed also by the Secretary of War, who shall keep a strict account of the same, subject to examination by any member of Congress or general officer.

Art. 31. Surplus of the Safety or Intelligence Fund.—It shall be the duty of the Commander-inchief to advise the President of any surplus of the Safety and Intelligence Fund, and he shall have power to draw the same, his order being also signed by the Secretary of State, to enable him to carry out the provisions of article 17.

Art. 32. Prisoners.—No person, after having surrendered himself a prisoner, and who shall properly demean himself or herself as such to any officer or private connected with this organization, shall afterwards be put to death, or be subjected to any corpore-

. 4 1 1 2

TRIAL OF BROWN. CHARLESTOWN, Va. Oct. 25. Eight magistrates are on the bench, Colonel Davenport presiding jus-

At half-past 10, the prisoners were brought into Court, under a guard of eighty armen men. Guards were stationed around the Court-House, and bayonets are glistening on all sides.

Charles B. Hunting and Andrew Hunter act for

Charles B. Hunting and Andrew Hunter act for the prosecution.

Brown and Coppie were brought into Court, manacled together. Brown appeared weak, haggard, and eyes swollen from the effects of the wound in his head. Coppie is uninjured. Stevens also looked haggard and depressed.

The prisoners were severally charged with treason and murder. The Court asked if the prisoners had counsel, when Brown spoke as follows:

'I did not ask for any quarter at the time I was taken; I did not ask to have my life spared. The Governor of the State of Virginia tendered me assurances that I should have a fair trial, but under no circumstant I should have a fair trial, but under no circumstant I should have a fair trial. that I should have a fair trial, but under no circumstances whatever will I be able to have a fair trial. If you seek my blood, you can have it at any moment, without this mockery of a trial. I have had no counsel. I have not been able to advise with anv one. I know nothing about the feelings of my fellow-prisoners, and am utterly unable to attend in any way to my own defence. My memory don't serve me—my health is insufficient, although improving: There are mitigating circumstances that I would urge in our favor, if a fair trial is to be had; but if we are to be forced, with a mere form, to trial for execution, you wor, it a lay trial is to be mad, but it is for execution, you might spare yourself that trouble. I am ready for my fate. I beg for no mockery of a trial—no insult; nothing but that which conscience gives or coward-

nothing but that which conscience gives or cowardice drives you to practise.

I ask again to be excused from the mockery of a trial.

I do not even know what the special design of this examination is; I do not know what is to be the benefit
of it to the Commonwealth. I have now little further
to ask other than that I may not be foolishly insulted,
only as cowardly barbarians insult those who fall into

At the conclusion of Brown's remarks, the Court assigned Charles J. Faulkner and Lawson Botts as counsel for the prisoner. The first-named gentleman, after a brief consultation with Brown and others, addressed the Court, stating that he could not, under any circumstances, enter upon the defence of the prisoners on so short a notice. It would be but a

under any circumstances, enter upon the defence of the prisoners on so short a notice. It would be but a mockery of justice.

Mr. Botts said he did not feel it to be his duty to decline the appointment of the Court. He was prepared to do his best to defend the prisoners, and he hoped the Court would assign some experienced assistant, in case Mr. Faulkner persisted in his declination.

Mr. Harding addressed Brown, and asked him if he was willing to accept Messrs. Faulkner and Botts as his counsel.

Mr. Brown replied: 'I wish to say that I have sent for counsel. I did apply, through the advice of some persons here, to some persons, whose names I do not now recollect, to act as counsel for me, and I have sent for other counsel, who have had no possible chance to see me. I wish for counsel, if I am to have a trial; but, if I am to have nothing but the mockery of a trial, as I said, I do not care any thing about counsel. It is unnecessary to trouble any gentleman with that duty. that duty.'

Mr. Harding—You are to have a fair trial.

Mr. Harding—You are to have a fair trial.

Mr. Brown—There are certain men, I think Mr. Botts was one of them, who declined acting as counsel; but I am not positive about it. I cannot remember whether he was one, because I have heard so many names. I am a stranger here. I do not know the disposition or character of the gentlemen named. I have applied for counsel of my own, and doubtless could have them, if I am not, as I said before, to be hurried to execution before they can reach me; but, if that is the disposition that is to be made of me, all this trouble and expense can be saved.

Mr. Harding—The question is, do you desire the aid of Messers. Faulkner and Botts as your counsel? Please to answer—Yes or No.

Mr. Brown—I cannot regard this as an examination under any circumstances. I would prefer that

Mr. Brown—I cannot regard this as an examination under any circumstances. I would prefer that they should exercise their own pleasure. I feel as if it was a matter of very little account to me. If they had designed to assist me as counsel, I should have wanted an opportunity to consult them at my leisure. Mr. Harding—Are you willing these gentlemen should act as your counsel? Stevens—I am willing that gentleman should (pointing to Mr. Botts.)

Mr. Harding—Do you object to Mr. Faulkner? Stevens—No, I am willing to take both.

Mr. Harding addressed each of the other prisoners asparately, and each stated his willingness to be defended by the counsel named.

The Court issued a peremptory order that the press should not publish detailed testimony, as it would render the getting of a Jury before the Circuit Court impossible The preliminary examination being concluded, the Court remanded the prisoners for trial before the Circuit Court.

fore the Circuit Court. fore the Circuit Court.

The examination to-day was merely to see whether the charges are of sufficient importance to go before the Grand Jury. To-morrow the Jury will report the bill, and the case will then be immediately called for trial. There is an evident intention to hurry the trial through and execute the prisoners as soon as postrial through and execute the prisoners as soon as pos-sible, fearing an attempt to rescue them. In the case of servile insurrection, thirty days are not required between conviction and execution, as in other capital convictions. The principal witnesses to-day gave precisely the same testimony in detail as was published in their statement. Beyond a doubt the trial will commence to-morrow morning, although much difficulty is anticipated in

morning, although much difficulty is anticipated in obtaining a jury. Brown's objection in refusing the aid of counsel is, that if he has counsel, he will not be allowed to speak himself, and southern counsel will not be willing to express his views.

across the river, all escaped from him and came safely back but one, who. it appears, was drowned while crossing the river, homeward bound.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., 26th.—Cook, the fillibuster insurrectionist, was arrested last night, and committed to await a requisition from the Governor of Virginia. He was arrested at Montallo, 14 miles from this place. His printed commission, signed by Brown, was found on his person. He was fully armed, and made a desperate resistance. He was aimost starved, and came from the mountain into the settlement to obtain provisions. He acknowledged having three companions on the mountain. Parties have gone in companions or pursuit of the

RICHMOND, VA. 26th.—Gov. Wise having learned by telegraph to-day of the arrest of Cook, at Cham-bersburg, immediately sent on a requisition for him to the Executive of Pennsylvania.

Charlestown, Va., 26th.—Brown, the insurrection-ist, makes no confession. He says he has full confi-dence God will rescue him; he has many times been in as great a peril as now, but God always befriended him. He fears nothing.

Our village church was nearly full Sunday evening last, to enjoy the pulpit services of Mrs. Caroline H. Dall, of Boston. She conducted all the exercises of the desk with an ability and persuasiveness and acceptance which her well known gifts impart to her. The best way to settle all doubts about woman's sphere as a preacher or at the altar, is to give her a hearing. If she succeeds as Mrs. Dall does, prejudices are removed, which no theorizing nor arguing can reach. I thank God for her winning voice, in the pulpit and on the platform. WM. G. B. SOUTH NATICE, Oct. 17, 1859.

TF Many of our readers will be gratified to learn that P. C. CARENTER, Esq., B. A., and member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, who lectured here in March last, is again in Ottowa, having returned to have a look at our acenery in its autumn dress. Since his last visit, Mr. C. has travelled extensively among our Southern and Western neighbors, and at the request of some friends has agreed to deliver a lecture this evening in the Temperance Hall—Subject—'Summer Hambles through the Slave States, with notices of the Natural Bridge and the Mammoth Cave.'

Our readers may recollect that in the city of St. Louis, Mr. C. was threatened with Lynch Law if he should dare to lecture on West India emancipation as announced; he, however, manfully stood his ground, asserting the right of free discussion on the steps of the hall which he had engaged, and which in consequence of threats had here closed against him.—Ottows (C. W.) Citisen, 18th inst.

Rufus Choate was duly 'buried, and praised' in the U. S. Greart Court in Boston on Saturday last. District Attorney Woodbury, Caleb Cushing, and Judges Clifford and Sprague, delivered sulogies.

WOMAN'S RIGHT TO LABOR.

MRS. Dall's LECTURES. MERCANTILE HALL.
MRS. Dall will deliver a course of Lectures at Mercantile Hall, Summer street, on three successive Monday evenings, to commence
MONDAY, Nov. 7, at half-past 7 o'clock.

Nov. 7 .- Low Wages and Hard Work,

Condition of women employed in slop-work. Way of safety, honorable independence. Dress-makers and governesses. Mayhew's Letters. Noble women among the fallen. Women never forbidden to labor, only ladies. Historical argument. Unhealthiness of French factory labor. Women sold as beasts of burden in England. Metal workers. An abourd fiction in the statement that all men support all women.

Nov. 14. Practical opposition, and the work

Avocations already open. False ideas of society keep respectable women out of them. Practical opposition not ended. Penn. Medical Society. Census of Great Britain and the United States. Nantucket tucket. Dr. Franklin's sister-in-law. Olive Rose Baron Tœrmer and Felicie de Fauveau. Nov. 21. New work to be done in Boston.

Drowning of Daughters. New means to prevent it.
Medical specialities. Dr. Heidenreich. Marian, the
Bible woman. Training School for Servants. Knitting factory, &c. &c. Mr. Buckle's position to be
questioned. A Labor Exchange. Will you tread
out the nettles? out the nettles?
There will be no tickets. Editors, Reporters, Clerymen and other lecturers will find free admission.
Single admission 25 cts. Doors open at half-past

GRAND ANTI-SLAVERY GATHERING, AT ADRIAN, OHIO.

ADRIAN, OHIO.

There will be a general rally of the true friends of humanity and the slave, for Michigan and Western Indiana, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Adrian, commencing on Saturday, Nov. 5th, at 2, P. M., to be continued through the following day.

Let there be such a meeting of the determined opponents of the slave system as shall be a sure indication that the day of emancipation is at hand, through the government, or over its ruins.

Addresses will be given by Parker Pillsbury of Boston, G. B. Stebbins of Ann Arbor, and others.

Admittance to the day sessions, free; to the evening sessions, 10 cents, to pay expenses.

Admian, Mich., Oct. 18.

CUMMINGTON, Mass .- An Anti-Slavery Convention will be held in the Independent Meeting-house at East Cummington, on Saturday and Sunday, November 19 and 20, commencing on Saturday at 1 o'clock, P. M. All friends of impartial liberty, and of an honest, uncompromising Anti-Slavery agitation, are requested to attend, and confer together on the best methods of promoting the Anti-Slavery cause.

Among the speakers expected are Andrew T. Foss, Charles Lenox Remond, Charles C. Burleight.

CAPE COD ANNUAL MEETING .- The Annual Anti-Slavery Convention, for Barnstable County, will be held at HARWICH, in Excuanous Hall, on Saturday and Sunday, November 5th and 6th. It will commence at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Sat-

MANCHESTER, in the hall near the public house, on Sunday, October 30, commencing at half-past 10, A. M. A full and punctual attendance of members is requested, and all are invited to attend.

Andrew T. Foss, Charles L. Remond, and Mrs. Frances D. Gage of Missouri, with other speakers, are expected to be present.

are expected to be present.

ANDREW T. Foss, an Agent of the Massachu-Manchester, Sunday, October 80.
Taunton, Tuesday, November 1.
North Bridgewater, Wednesday, 2.
Harwich, Saturday, 3.
Saturday, 5.

TO AN ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING will be held, on Sunday evening next, at haif-past 7 o'clock, at LixDen Hall, (Room No. 4,) 16 Summer street, Boston—to be addressed by Austin Steward, (who was 22 years a slave,) and his daughter. Admission free. A collection will be taken to defray expenses. Those who attend cannot fail to be deeply interested,

All communications for the undersigned should be sent to 21 Cornhill, Boston.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr.,

General Agent Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS TRACTS. THE following Woman's Rights Tracts may be obtained SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Rochester,

Report of Ninth National Woman's Rights
Consention with the Property of Ninth National Woman's Rights aid of counsel is, that if he has counsel, he will not be allowed to speak himself, and southern counsel will not be willing to express his views.

Washinoton, Oct. 25.—A letter from U. S. Senator Mason, after due investigation at Harper's Ferry, says there was no insurrection in any form whatsoever on the part of the inhabitants of that town or vicinity. The fact is undoubted that not a man, black or white, joined the invaders after they came into Virginia, or gave them aid or assistance in any form.

So far as can be discovered, not one of the nineteen escaped. Not a slave escaped, or attempted to escape, during the tumult. Of the few carried off by Cook across the river, all escaped from him and came safely Ought Women to learn the Alphabet!...
The Nonsense of it..... Who are the Opposers of the Woman Move-



PHRENOLOGICAL ROOMS, 142 Washington St., Boston

EXAMINATIONS Day and Evening. SPECIAL ADVICE as to Occupation, CLASS LECTURES from OCTOBER to MAY.
All of FOWLER & WELLS' PUBLICATIONS CABINET and MUSEUM FREE TO VISITORS

D. P. BUTLER. Phrenelogist and Bookseller, No. 142 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

CARPETI

All the Year Round.'

JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & CO. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CARPETING, 285 WASHINGTON STREET,

(NEAR WINTER STREET,) RECEIVE, by Steamers and Packets from Eng land, the latest and best styles and qualities of Carpeting, comprising Wiltons, Velvets, best qualities of Brussels, Tapestries, Three-plys, Kidderminsters te., Painted Floor Cloths (of all widths and qualies), Rugs, Mats, Bockings, Feltings, Canton

ings. - ALSO -AMERICAN CARPETING.

ALL WHICH ARE OFFERED AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

For each or approved credit.

Is there any virtue in MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER?

READ THE FOLLOWING, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

TO THE EO'S OF EVANORLIST:—'My age is sixty. One year ago, my hair was very gray, and had been gradually falling, until, on the crown, it had become quite thim. About the 1st of March, of the present year, I commenced using Mrs. S. A. Allen's 'Restorer,' No. 1, according to the directions, and have continued to apply a slight dressing of the same once in three or four weeks, on retiring to bed. My hair is now almost restored to its original color, and the hae appears to be permanent. I AM. SATISFIED THAT THE PREPARATION IS NOTHING LIKE A DYE, BUT OPERATES UPON THE SECRETIONS. My hair ceases to fall, which is certainly an advantage to one who was in danger of becoming bald.'

Bridgewater, Oneida Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 1855.

President J. L. EATON, I.L. D., Union University.

President J. L. EATON, LL. D., Union University,

Murfreesboro', Tennessee.

'Madam—I would state, that some time last spring I found my half palling off. I concluded to purchase a bottle of 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restorer, '&c., and give it a trial. I commenced using it, but very irregularly; but notwithstanding this irregularity, I found that its influence was distinctly visible, THE FALLING OFF OF HAR CEASED, and my locks, which before were quite GRAY, WERE CHANGED TO which before were quite GRAY, WERE CHANGED TO BLACK. I do not consider that I have given it a fair trial, but, from what I have seen of its effects in my own case, I have reason to believe that it is capable of accomplishing what it purports to do, viz., PREVENT THE HAIR FROM FALLING OFF, and to RESTORM GRAY LOCKS TO THEIR ORIGINAL COLOR.

Mrs. D. W. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. CLARK, Editor 'Ladies' Repository,' Cincinnati, Ohio.
'I have been using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsamum with much satisfaction in dressing my own and children's hair. After trying various articles manufactured for the hair, I feel no hesitation in recommending yours as the best I have ever used. It gives the hair a soft, glossy appearance, and retains it in any position desired.

cate, Buffalo, N. Y.

'Your Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum is the best I have ever known. It has restored my hair to its natural color, &c. Rev. JOHN E. ROBIE, Editor Christian Advo-

Rev. E. R. FAIRCHILD, D. D., Cor. Sec. American

and Foreign Christian Union, N. Y. City.

'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have been used in my family with beneficial effects; and I take pleaure in recommending them to such as have occasion to use such preparations.' Rev. A. WEBSTER, Editor ' Christian Era,' Boston,

Mass.

'Having used numerous specifics to little purpose, I discarded all, believing them to be of no value. So I regarded your World's Hair Restorer and Zylobal-samum, yet personal friends prevailed on me to use it. I have done so for several months past with good effect and entire satisfaction. I am now neither bald nor gray; my hair was dry and brittle, but has regained the softness of my earlier years.'

Rev. H. V. DEGEN, Ed. Guide to Holiness, Boston 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, found among our other advertisements, we insert from actual experiment. That it promotes the growth of the hair where baldness had commenced, we have now tne evidence of our own eyes. We can testify to its good effects.'

Rev. S. B. MORLEY, Pastor Congregational Church,

Attleboro', Mass.

'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The effect of the Hair Restorer has been to change the 'crown of glory' which belongs to old men to the original hue of youth. This was done by a single bottle used according to directions. Others of my acquaintance have used it with the same effect. The Zylobalsamum I regard as an invaluable dressing for the hair.' Rev. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, Orange Co.,

N. Y.

'My hair has greatly thickened upon my head, and put on a very lively, healthy appearance. The same is true of my daughter; HER HAIR HAD BECOME THIN, AND CAME OUT CONSTANTLY, UNTIL WE THOUGHT THE HEAD WOULD BE ALMOST BARE; HER HAIR HAS HANDSOMELY THICKENED UP, AND ALSO HAS A HEALTHY APPEARANCE. We are thankful to you, and feel that we have full value of our money. ue of our money.

GREAT BRITAIN. Rev. W. B. THORNELOE, Prescot, Lancashire,

England.

'Your Hair Restorer is a perfect marvel. After having used it for six weeks, my extremely gray hair was restored to its natural color,—not the wig-like appearance produced by dyes, but to its own natural color, which satisfies my mind that it is not a dye. I can strongly recommend it, and shall feel happy in answering the queries of any you may refer to me.

The above clergyman is well known throughout Great HAYTI.

Rev. Mrs. E. S.ANDRUS, (many years Missionary to Hayti,) Martinsburgh, N. Y. to Hayti, Martinsburgh, N. Y.

In consequence of her long residence in aforenamed island, her hair and scalp were in a very unhealthy condition. After trying various articles without success, and eventually using Mrs. S. A. Allan's, she writes to the 'American Baptist,'—'I have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum; I have tried many other remedies for my hair, but never any thing that so materially and permanently benefitted me as those of Mrs. S. A. Allen.

Rev. R. H. POLLOCK, Ed. ' Presbyterian Wit-

ness, Cincinnati, Ohio.

'It is our settled policy to advertise nothing till see know it is what it purports to be. Having opportunity, and being satisfied of the merits of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Rostorer and Zylobalsamum, I would be pleased to insert advertisement, &c. Rev. J. A. H. CORNELL, Corres. Sec. Board of Ed-ucation R. D. Church, 337 Broadway, N. Y., and New Baltimore, Greene county, N. Y. 'Some time since, I procured a bottle of your World's Hair Restorer, &c., for the use of a relative;

and I am happy to say, that it prevented the falling of the hair, and restored it from being gray to its original glossy and beautiful black. Rev. JAS. McFARLANE, Pastor Prot. Dutch Church,

Esopus, Ulster county, N. Y.

'I have no hesitation in certifying that Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have produced all the effects described in her advertisement, in restoring the color and increasing the growth of the hair; and I would cheerfully recommend it to those whose hair may either begin to fail in color or decrease in luxuriance.'

Rev. J. WEST, 6 Washington Place, (Pacific street,)

Brooklyn.

'I am happy to bear testimony to the value and efficacy of this preparation of Mrs. Allen's, in the most literal sense, and also thankfully acknowledge the use of it in curing my baldness and grayness.' Rev. B. C. SMITH, Prattsburg, N. Y. 'I was really surprised to find my gray hair soon turned as black as when I was a young man.'

Rev. M. C. KLING, Lewistown, Pennsylvania. 'It has stopped the falling off of my hair, and caused a new growth, although I did not attend to it as Rev. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, N. H.

We think very highly of your preparations, and have no doubt, if you had an agent in this vicinity, a large quantity might be disposed of." To We think that if these fail to convince, nothing less than a trial will. Some few dealers try to sail articles on which they make more profit than on these; always

INSIST on having these. These are the only preparations exported in any quantity to Europe. Quantity to Europe.

We aspire to have the best, not the lowest priced.

One bottle of the Restorer will last a year; \$1 50 a bottle. Balsam, 872 cents per bottle.

Address all letters for information, &c., to 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer Depot, No. 355 Broome Street, New York.' The Genuine has 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's signed in Red Ink to outside wrappes, and in Black Ink to directions pasted on bottles—none other is genuine. Signing the name by others is forgery, and will be prosecuted by us as a criminal offence.

SOLD BY EVERY DEUG AND FANCY GOODS DEALER. October 14. lycop

ANTI-S

TE TE

num, in a

POLLARS,

relating to

Th Th

Pennsylva cieties are

LIBERATO,

eial Com

debta of

MUND QU

PEILLIPS.

WM

vol

REF

THE 1

In the neither to nor their the Hari

It will

war are Republic theorists will not

result in and Gills

direct fr tendency natios? John A

vention, .. Wheth

and set

and felt. party : V

Seward a

fanatics-lette, on these sen ers; the direct fre of resists tion at the

annals a and effect the Brov

abolition

Was en

as any th

ers and :

publican can polit the terri

Harper's

Again higher l tion legi at the N

since th

setts flat slavery on colur

allegation in case of be oblige

having e put such that, if

when it knife of

position otism an upper as For th

rence wi anti-slav frown up

The selicans he able door They we —State Therefor

patriotic State of bloody d nounce iniquito brethren That

Seward : causes a Brown a conclusi and both fliet pr

The me that for ject of to Sewa in their litical or ject to r has born are the if justice the gall

follower in battle traitors asved for the clave the clave the guil the guil they propulate the populate populate and could be to suffer the bum here we ing any old Br ness eng not a methat ine makes e Demacra that ine makes e

From the New York Evening Post. THE TWO HARVESTS.

The wheat stands thick on many a northern field, On miles of prairie gleams the abundant maize; And for the stores that farm and orchard yield, We pay to God our dues of thanks and praise.

We sow the seed, that straightway seems to sleep; Then comes the sup, the frost, the wind, the rain And when the appointed season comes, we reap With thankful hearts the increase of our grain We plant, we water-man can do no more;

The change begins from where our labors end: Save for the aid of God, who is our friend.

There's not the smallest blade of grass or corn Would bloom or blossom for our best endeavor; Without our help or knowledge they are born, And so it shall be on this earth foreve

The ways of God, we see but where they lead; We cannot trace the working of his plan; And as he rears the flowers that dress the mead. We know the bud, and have not seen the flower

And all our growth we can but dimly see; We trust as to his guiding love and power, Secure in hope, though scant our knowledge be Paith, therefore, shall our restlessness confine, Patience shall bear the storms that round us roll In heaven we yet shall learn God's full design, And thank him for the harvest of the soul.

DOGGEREL.

THE UNDER DOG IN THE FIGHT. BY DAVID BARKER.

I know that the world, that the great his world, From the peasant up to the king, Has a different tale from the tale I tell, and a different song to sing.

But for me-and I care not a single fig If they say I am wrong or right-I shall always go in for the weaker dog, For the under dog in the fight.

I know that the world, that the great big world, Will never for a moment stop To see which dog may be in the fault, But will shout for the dog on top.

But for me, I never shall pause to ask Which dog may be in the right, For my heart will boat, while it beats at all, For the under dog in the fight.

Perchance what I've said I had better not said. Or 'twere better I had said it incog, But with heart and with glass filled chock to the

Here's a health to the bottom dog!

THE UPPER DOG IN THE FIGHT. BY JOHN SMITH.

The world likes success, and the mighty great world The peasant kicks, and caresses the king; don't care a dime what other men say, This is the song to sing.

The world gives applause to the man who succeeds, And awards him honor and place; So let's fill to the brim, and shout with strong lungs, To the rider that wins in the race.

The world hates the fool, the snivelling fool, Who soars, but fails in his flight; And, talk as we please, we all hurrah For the uppermost dog in the fight.

What right has a dog, the great world says, He disgraces his race, and deserves to be kicked, To permit himself meanly to fall. It might appease the great world, the mighty great

And keep everything well balanced right, Were there no upper dog, and no under dog, Could both equal be in the fight.

But for me, I will shout with the strength of my lungs, Nor for cavilling fools will I stop,

For the dog of success, that glorious dog, Who looks sharp to keep upon top.

III. THE OUTSIDE DOG IN THE FIGHT. BY JOHN JONES.

You may prate of your upper and bottom dog, But, as I've always found, the safest dog Is the outside dog in the fight.

He never desires to be counted in Thus showing an instinct bright; He saves his grinders for polishing bones Does the outside dog in the fight.

Mr. Bulldog may try, as long as he likes, To damage his foeman's sight, But the pleasant position of looking or Has the outside dog in the fight. Utterly heedless if in the strife

The might prevail, or the right; The appetite's good, and tranquil the life Of the outside dog in the fight. When danger threatens, the rapid way

And simply evinces the sound good sense Of the outside dog in the fight. Then here's to his healthy and happy days,

Luck send him abundance of prog, And drink to the hero of private life, A health to the outside dog!

IV.

THE DOG THAT GOES IN FOR THE RIGHT. BY REV. J. L. HATCH. Now that your upper and bottom dog, And your outside dog in the fight.

Have each had his poet, let me be heard For the dog that goes in for the right. When a little dog by a big one is wronged, He goes in-with all his might-For the little dog! or lose or win,

Does the dog that goes in for the right. He may, for a time, be a bottom dog, But he knows, by an instinct bright, That the dog that will come out a-top in the end,

Is the dog that goes in for the right. He loves his ease, and he loves his bone, But he's not so selfish, quite, As to care for no other dog but himself! Not the dog that goes in for the right.

He will die, sometime, and then, you must know, Having fought while he lived a good fight, He will go, without fail, where the good dogs go, Il the dog that goes in for the right

So here's a bumper, with health and success. To the dog that's my heart's delight, The dog that goes in for the right.

> Meeting boldly every storm, We would seek the world's reform

THE LIBERATOR.

held at Ellenville, N. Y. will richly repay a careful tion of the water wheel on which the devout Buddhis

WAYLAND, August 26, 1859. FRIENDS OF HUMAN PROGRESS:
Your aims, as expressed in your circular, and in Your aims, as expressed in your circular, and in necessarily must become. Such instruction as the your last report, which you had the kindness to send populace received was mainly through the agency of isting evils or errors, I wish you great success. With ble existed in only a few manuscript copies, written the thoughtfulness of increasing years, I find myself unknown tongues, and possessed by priests only. A more and more prone to place small value on creeds feeling of tenderness was awakened in the crude soul and forms, not because I have no respect for religion, but because I respect all religions. Your circular little children, and some degree of refining influence future; therefore the forms, as well as the sentiments saw pictures of the opening heaven, with thronging what man is, or has been, and they also do a mighty golden glory, that to their childish imagination mad work in forming what he will do, either for good or it seem like a revelation of itself. Thus mournin evil. In view of this, it is the duty of a wise reties to him, he ought to cherish them as among the best gifts of God. But if he finds them cold, stiff the peasantry in Catholic countries receive very little corpses, or merely galvanized with spasmodic life, he instruction in any other form, even to the present day should demand that the battery be applied to more useful purposes, and give the dead reverent burial.

fields have become mere stubble. Because their forefathers found nourishment there, they, by mere force of habit, continue to bestow a traditional value on the dry remains, while they completely ignore the beyond the reach of reason, and appealing to Scrip harvests that are forming anew, from the scattered grains their stubble once contained. Some, who are ender, are, for personal considerations, timid about calling it stubble, as long as a majority of their neighbors consider it corn; others are conscientiously afraid of doing injury to the cause of religion. They predestination, &c. There was a good deal of moral predestination, &c. and they fear men will have nothing to feed upon, if improvement upon the old system; but theology they reject the husks left from former years. Such anxieties arise from narrow views of God's govern-candid and reflecting person can deny that theologment. Truth can never be lost by successive changes ical doctrines, both in the Catholic and the Protest of growth; on the contrary, its seeds multiply in every new field that is sown. Forms, whether manifested in the words of a creed or in modes of worship, are mere bodies, but truth is a spirit. It may be said rible ideas of God are presented in many of the are mere bodies, but fruth is a spirit. It may be said as truly as of the human form, 'Soul never dies; the churches! What an impression is, for instance, conference of the world's history, forms are adapted to the spiritual wants of the community, and express its state;

The free circulation of books in modern times has and so long as this continues, they are alive. At other epochs, society has outgrown its forms, and rapidly increased the intellectual and moral requirethey stand empty, but venerable to the imagination, like stately abbeys, whence the voice of prayer and psalm once ascended, but now standing silent and

All men do not perceive when spiritual harvest-

such earnest efforts to regulate human relations acsuch earnest efforts to regulate numan tentangers of the principles of justice and humanity.

Do not those who mourn over the decay of religion ally hear in it. The clergy waited for a stiff breeze Do not those who mourn over the decay any near in it. The chest is any nea obvious enough that the world is losing childhood's great capacity for belief; but surely the matured wisdom and conscientious kindness of manhood is a better endowment. The forms that grow out of man's spontaneous enthusiasm with which thousands flock inner life in various stages of his social development to hear earnest, out-speaking men, like Theodore have been continually changing; but by influences Parker and Henry Ward Beecher. However much their popularity may be owing to talent and learning, cording the passing footprints, merely shows the it owesstill more to their unministerial way of saying great distance attained at long intervals; as physithings. Their sermons are not cut and dried, wherecians tell us that every particle of our bodies becomes changed in the course of seven years, though we effectually dried. They take up the topics of the take no note of the gradual process, and only per- hour, and use the phrases of the day. Instead of ceive that we are growing old.

whether we take note of them or not, are very strik- | York. ingly marked in the history of the priesthood. Orig- But though it is a very obvious fact that th evil spirits caused diseases by taking possession of human bodies, and that they could be expelled by united the physician and the priest in the same per- more honor than other men who have done equally son. Ages passed before a separation took place be- well, because their relation to the public renders and America, it is difficult to imagine two classes fur- clearly made up on that subject. Moral and relither apart, spiritually, than physicians and the clergy. gious teachers are undoubtedly necessary; and if Astronomy also passed into the hands of a class of they perform their mission well, they are the great-Galileo to the Inquisition for saying the earth moved | length and breadth of our land, there are some min round the sun, when Joshua's miracle plainly proved isters, of all denominations, who deserve this high they refused to look through Galileo's telescope, for formerly devolved entirely on clergymen, and which fear of seeing things contrary to Scripture, the tele- remained undone if they failed to do it. Moreover time, goology has been arraigned before the first chap- observers, that the external church of the present ter of Genesis, in a similar way by the clergy; but, day does not satisfy the wants of the people. This fortunately, the power no longer exists to sentence indicated by the indifference of a very large class men of science to the Inquisition. Small would have about attending meeting, and by their drowsines been the progress of any of the sciences, if they had when there. Still more strikingly is it indicated by been compelled to remain hitched to the car of theol- the restless seeking of other minds. Every where them; and now, if there is variance between the When I see in every country village two or thre statements of theelogy and of science, the labor is put meeting-houses and two or three ministers, and ob

In early ages, the moral instruction of the people est, or legal obligation, I cannot but ask mysel like other ancient people, slew rams and goats, and or intellectual benefit, for the two or three thousan crated words. But there appears to have been no we could measure spiritual products as certainly of Mosaic and Traditional laws, for the regulation of to be ranked among the productive classes. I have country; but at the same time, he showed unto men tion and devout feeling; where astronomical know a more excellent way. He told the people that a de- edge might be conveyed in clear, simple language spised Samaritan, whom pious Jews regarded as an made more impressive by pictured illustrations infidel, was more pleasing in the sight of the heavenly the movements of the planets; where chemical le-Father, by reason of his human deeds, than priests tures, with suitable apparatus, might impart to the and Levites who were the law of God written upon farmer, the mechanic, the nurse and the housewill their foreheads, not upon their hearts. He taught them that worship might be acceptably performed elsewhere than in the temple, and by the agency of prissts; that the world was God's temple, and the holy of holies, where he especially manifested his presence, was a child-like heart. He instructed the propulace from the hill-side and the fisherman's boat. He did not weary their patience by expounding old scriptures concerning the support of Levites, or tithes to the priests. The theme of his teaching was trust in God, and good will toward men.

As soon as Christianity became an established

church, with an established priesthood, the old habits THE LIBEKATUK.

of holy places and prescribed rituals superseded the simple worship of the apostles. The mission of the Roman Catholic clergy was mainly to go through a The following admirable letter, addressed to a series of genuflexions and repetitions of words arceeting of the Friends of Human Progress, recently ranged for each day and each occasion, like the rotalays his prayers to revolve before God. There wer good men among them, holy men; but as a body me, receive my hearty concurrence; and if you seek to advance them with candor and courtesy toward all, without the slightest shade of compromise with exdeclares truly, that the religious sentiment is 'the was imparted to their coarse ideas of woman by rep declares truly, that the renginus centre. The forms it resentations of the holy 'mother.' They heard no takes are seeds of precious growth, and germs of the sermons upon immortality, but in the church they they embody, are among the most important agencies and ascending saints; and the yellow light in the progress of the human race. They express from richly stained windows veiled the scene with former to challenge present forms of creed or worship, fabulous legend, embellished by the painter's handiand ascertain whether they be living or dead, in their action on his own soul. If they are vital realidren too young to read words, receive some ideas

more dangerous than telescopes. With the introduction of Protestantism, ser became a prominent part of public worship; but they mainly consisted of abstruse theological doctrines, ture authority for proof. The very basis of Prote cious of small nutrition in their spiritual provthe result was, that the sense of the Scriptures turned every way according to the spiritual state of th instruction conveyed in sermons, and it was a vast

The free circulation of books in modern times ha formed a distinct profession among laymen, so moral exhortations began to follow the same course. A crumbling in the solemn moonlight.

In such an epoch as this last we are now living. I do not agree with those who think the world is less religious than it was. It is only less superstitious. There never was so much truth, and certainly it was never so widely disseminated. There never were such earnest efforts to regulate human relations actively according to home the same course. A multiplicity of lecturers arose, who made it their business to urge the neglected topics of temperance, anti-slavery, personal purity, the debasement of women, &c. Gradually, many of the clergy entered, in greater or less degrees, into the same labors, but the external church can never recover its lost opportunities. preaching against dead Pharisees in Judea, they hurl The spiritual revolutions that are always going on, their shafts straight at Pharisees in Boston and Ne

nally, they were the sole depositories of all sorts of clergy, as a body, are followers and not leaders in knowledge, and were to a considerable degree practi- progressive movements, we should remember that cally useful in natural and political science, so far as the fault is not in the men, but in their position. sciences were then understood. They were the doetruth, and has a wife and children whose external weltheir time. If people had fits, they went to the priest fare is dependent on his success, it requires more virfor remedies, which he gave them in the form of med- tue than perhaps either you or I would possess not icines, mineral or vegetable, accompanied by a form to offer truth of such quality and quantity as the of consecrated words; for the ancient belief that majority of purchasers require. A soul must be preholy words, of which they stood in fear, connected temptation. There have been noble examples of ence of medicine closely with religion, and moral courage among the clergy, and they deserve tween the two, and in the least enlightened parts of more difficult. Are the Quakers right in saying that the world it is not yet accomplished. But in Europe the relation itself is a faulty one? My mind is not men separate from the priesthood. They sentenced est blessings society can have. Throughout the that the sun moved round the earth. But they tried praise. But books, lecturers, and Sunday-school in vain to chain the emancipated science. Though teachers now do a large share of the work which scope carried the day against Joshua. In our own it cannot be concealed, even from the most superficial They have passed out among the people, and see men coming out of old forms of the church int ever the laws of the universe lead the new, and going back from the new into the old upon theology to reconcile herself with science as serve how few of the people believe in any law of action higher than respectability, custom, self-inter formed no part of the priestly mission. The Jews, whether they receive their money's worth of more offered a portion to their God, with a form of conse- dollars they annually expend for that purpose. If public instruction till Ezra established synagogues; we can the grain raised by farmers, or count th and even then, the teachings seem to have been con- horses shod by blacksmiths, I think the result would fined to explanations of prophecies and expoundings show that a majority of the clergy had little clair external affairs. According to the record, Jesus con-formed to the usages of the established church of his science might go hand in hand with moral instructheir foreheads, not upon their hearts. He taught many ideas that would prove useful in their dail

ith established principles of justice and humanity; here the highest order of music, married to inspiring words, should form a prominent part in the edication of entire congregations. I should like to see that character, mental and moral, would be stamped pon our villages by fifty years of such training. The money annually expended in our towns for stated instruction would purchase a vast deal of information on these and similar subjects, without at all diminishing the amount of purely moral teaching. And why should we consider the sciences as things apart from religion? Surely, they are admirably calculated to remind us of the loving kindness of Him who made this wondrous world. In ancient times, the priesthood possessed such a knowledge as there was concerning astronomy, chemistry, and the laws of health; but they kept it to themselves, to increase their pow-Why should they not now use a far more exer. Why should they not now use a far more extended knowledge for better purposes? It seems to me it would enlarge their own sphere of thought and action, as well as that of their audiences. The long-tried theological teaching has not apparently produced the best results. Is it not time to dispense the long triangle of the with it, or, at least, to make it subordinate to things it advisable to seek some relaxation from f more practical use, and more capable of positive bors which, in his case, may be said to have been constration? These queries have arisen, from time

progress, in every direction, I am,

Very respectfully, your friend,

L. MARIA CHILD.

by the Clerk of the Society, John R. Manley :-

MONTREUX, SWITZERLAND, Sept. 12, 1859.

of a certain partial recovery and restoration to some ne was the last and first first of ever power of work certainly seem greater now than ever European difficulties. With the happiest and readbefore in this present year, yet from the unanimous testimony of skilful and experienced doctors, it appears pretty plain that I shall never be able to address large audiences as before; perhaps never again whether he ever lost the respect of any whose remaining the statement of principles, it is questionable whether he ever lost the respect of any whose remaining the statement of principles. With the happiers and read instance, and though differing from many in the statement of principles, it is questionable whether he ever lost the respect of any whose remaining the statement of principles. to speak in public at all; certainly not for years to speet was worth possessing, even when he slaugh come. Therefore it seems to me best that the ecclesiastic and official part of my relation to you as minis-

Since my illness began, you have secured for your Since my illness began, you have secured for your pulpit some of the best talent in America, and also, I think, its greatest genius. The services of so many able men no doubt give you a greater variety both of matter and manner of treatment than any one man could afford, unless, indeed, he were a quite extraor-to literature that he was sent to the University of dinary person. But still, in your public preaching, you have no man who feels such a personal interest and responsibility towards you as would lead him to schoolmaster of the parish of Dun. From Dun he

Of late, two New England men of extraordinary talents and conspicuous position—which each climbed up to from the humble place they were born in—have passed off from this mortal scene, the pulpit taking suggestive notice of the fact; and I lamented that you had no minister who should feel it his duty to show you and the nation the comparative value of these two lives, so opposite and hostile in their chief characteristies, and so differently regarded by the controlling men of your town—the great, unscrupulous Advocate, whose chief aim was by any means to win Advocate, whose chief aim was by any means to win Advocate, whose chief aim was by any means to win his client's cause, to the great, self-denying Philan-in Scotland, and some of the principal towns in thropist, whose life was bravely devoted to the high-set interests of his nation and his race, and finally given up with such characteristic ending as a sacrifice thereto. Besides, another man has lately gone to his was over, being thus absent from the Observatory toward from the scene of his philanthropic work in four and twenty hours—too fast a race for life to thereto. Besides, another man has lately gone to his reward from the scene of his philanthropic work in Boston, who spent his life for the criminal, the drunkard, and the harlot: his function was to cleanse the unclean, to save such as were ready to perish, and to love the unlovely; thus making the highest words of Jesus of Nazareth his daily profession of Christianity. love the unlovely; thus making the highest words of Jesus of Nazareth his daily profession of Christianity. Though he held no public office, sat on no platform of honor in public meetings, nor ever shared a civic feast, he yet did more service, I think, to Boston, than all her Mayors for thirty years. Now, the able and conscientious men who only speak to you from Sunday to Sunday, will not be likely to prepare laboriously for you, in special, a sermen on Rufus Choate, or Horace Mann, or John Augustus, or any public event even of the greatest importance, while any event even of the greatest importance, while any

V. W. V. San C.

The meeting was then dissolved.

From the Glasgow Commonwealth of September 24. DEATH OF PROFESSOR NICHOL.

of more practical use, and more capable of positive demonstration? These queries have arisen, from time to time, in the privacy of my own mind. Perhaps they are of little worth, but such as they are, I impart them to you, as I would in the freedom of conversation. If they have no value in themselves, they may suggest valuable thoughts in other minds.

With a blessing on all honest efforts for human progress, in every direction, I am, genial orator and generous man has passed away, and that he will no more delight his fellow-country-men with his eloquence—charm with the graces of his conversation—inspire the young with the nobili-TENDERED RESIGNATION OF REV. THEODORE PARKER.

At the close of services at the Music Hall on Sunday, the 16th inst., a parish meeting of the TwentyEighth Congregational Society was held, when the following letter from Rev. Theodore Parker was read by the Clerk of the Society. John R. Wanter. wise and stupid, learned and unlettered, it was the same. He found his way to all hearts. His merry laugh, his genial wit, his consummate tact, his rare power of anecdote, his inexhaustible fund of information, his fresh and manly impulse, and last, perhaps not least, the genuine kindliness of his nature, To the Members of the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society in Boston:

Dear and Much Valued Friends,—When I wrote you a long letter from Santa Cruz, I did not quite like to say what now seems my duty to write, for I did not wish to destroy the feeble yet fendly-cherished hope that I might one day speak from your pulpit again, and renew my ministry both in your meeting-house and your homes. Though the chances of a certain partial recovery and restoration to some power of work certainly asserted and manly impulse, and last, perhaps not least, the genuine kindliness of his nature, made his presence everywhere and with all classes most welcome and most acceptable. Nor should we be doing justice to his memory were we to omit the circumstance that he had the singular faculty of combining the most opposite qualities. With a highly conservative and cessentially aristocratic nature, made his presence everywhere and with all classes most welcome and most acceptable. Nor should we be doing justice to his memory were we to omit the circumstance that he had the singular faculty of ombining the most opposite qualities. With a highly conservative and cessentially aristocratic nature, made his presence everywhere and with all classes most welcome and most acceptable. Nor should we be doing justice to his memory were we to omit the circumstance that he had the singular faculty of demorratic speculation: A with a light one day speak from your pulpit again, and renew my ministry both in your most welcome and most acceptable. Nor should we be doing justice to his memory were we to omit the circumstance that he had the singular faculty of ombining the most opposite qualities. With a highly conservative and cessentially aristocratic nature, made his presence everywhere and with all classes most welcome and most acceptable. ter should cease immediately; the personal and friendly part I trust will never end. Accordingly, I now resign the great and important trust you confided to me swerel rease. turned to the house set on the hill, but not one, we feel assured, that would not bear with it a kindly

and responsibility towards you as would lead him to study carefully the signs of the times, and the various significant events which continually happen, and report them in sermons for your instruction; in your private life, chequered all over with hopes and fears, joys and sorrows, gladdened by the new-born soul, or made sad by some loved one's departure, you have But his tastes were towards science and literature, but his tastes were towards science and literature, made sad by some loved one's departure, you have no one to perform that familiar domestic duty which is yet a large and highly important part of the minister's function. I need not say how often my heart yearns towards such of you as have been in recent affiction, or has bounded to share your new or accustomed joys.

Of late, two New England men of extraordinary talents and conspicuous position—which each climbed ter. Of his official position. Dr. Nichol rande no of the contract of the con

ces in almost every considerable town or Horace Mann, or John Augustus, or any public event even of the greatest importance, while any large-minded and generous-hearted man who was your regular minister would feel impelled to use them, and every signal event of the times, for the furtherance of your highest interests. I cannot bear to think I stand between you and a service I may never be able to perform again.

It is not easy nor pleasant to undo even the official ties which now join you and me, so closely knit and holding us so fast and pleasantly together when we have walked in steep and slippery places; but now have walked in steep and slippery places; but now

It is not easy nor pleasant to undo even the official ties which now join you and me, so closely knit and holding us so fast and pleasantly together when we have walked in steep and slippery places; but now I feel it were better, for I am only a weight which hinders your upward march. I trust you will soon find some man who will fill my place not only in your pulpit, but also—perhaps the more difficult part—in your homes and your hearts.

Do not fear that I shall ever be idle; if I recover but partially, I have yet much to do in which we can still, perhaps, work together as heartily as before, though without any official connection. I know you will not think I shall ever lose the gratitude and safe from the impulse which is life. It is thus that we must read his influence. A notable man drawed together, have been joyful with each other, jointly sharing the deep feelings and lofty ideas of sharing the deep fe

sided at a meeting held in the City Hall, to hear Rossuth on Non-intervention. Dr. Nichol leaves to regret his loss a widow, and a son and daughter by a first marriage. It is gratifying to record that the hereditary talent is not wanting in this instance, and that Mr. Nichol has already distinguished himself by taking first class honors at Oxford.

METHODIST MISSIONARIES AMONG THE

At the late meeting in Fanenil Hall, in behalf of the Indians, Wendell Phillips, Esq. said many things which were true and appropriate, but the following remarks, as reported by the Libe as incorrect as they seem severe

'The Methodist Missionaries in Oregon found some way to get all the lands into their power, and then left off preaching to live like princes. In Kansas, we are assured, the mission stations succored the Border Ruffians, and sometimes were the haunts where Berder Ruffians planned their incursions; one of their leaders being himself a missionary preacher.'

We are assured, however, by Mr. Phillips, that the statements were given him by other parties whom he had considered entirely reliable, and that he is happy to know and to credit the virtues and

We have no doubt that Mr. Phillips was misin We have no doubt that Mr. Phillips was misinformed. The first company of missionaries from the M. E. Church were Jason Lee, Daniel Lee, and Mr. Shepherd. They went by land on the call of three Indian Chiefs, who had come over the mountains and through the wilderness, begging that white men would return with them, and instruct them and their people in the arts of civilization and the way to heaven.

Shepherd died early, a severe sufferer; Jason Le after years of extreme toil, broke down his iron co offer years of extreme toil, broke down his iron constitution, and died a poor man. Daniel Lee, after a long siege of labor and perplexity, returned in feeble health, rich only in the reward of the faithful. Other men good and true were sent to their aid,

and still others to supply their places, but not to 'live like princes.' They have been hard working men, laboring for that 'which perisheth not.' It may be proper to remark that Oregon is a great country, and that it is hardly a supposable case that a few missionaries could, if disposed, get possession of all the lands, or of any considerable part of them, did not. It may be that and it is certain that they did not. It may be that more than one of them has become a farmer, but the only instance within our knowledge is that of Rev D. Leslie. He went many years ago from the New England Conference. He continued in the mission-ary work till his health failed, owing in part to se-

vere labor and exposure, and, perhaps, somewhat to the loss of a daughter, who was murdered by hostile Indians while on a journey.

We believe his example as a Christian and a man that he gets a good living, and we are sure that none would hinder or envy him. We will only add none would hinder or envy him. We will only son in relation to missionaries in Oregon, that the Mis-sionary Society of the M. E. Church would not al-low its ministers to pursue the course reported to

Mr. Phillips.

To sustain the honor of the M. E. Church in Kansas, it is proper to remark that some of the Indian missions in that Territory are in charge of the Church South. The notorious Johnson was one of their missionaries. There might have been another who was no better. But they were not of us, and of course we are not responsible for them. We abhor their conduct as much as any one can, and for their personal condemnation we would gladly avail ourselves of the eloquence of Wendell Phillips.

But we have reason to be proud of the doings of

ur own men, as representatives of whom and among the foremost of freedom's champions are Lorejoy, Denison, Goodnow, Dennis, Gen. Lane and Dr. Doy.—Zion's Herald.

LANDS FOR SALE.

LARGE number of parcels of land are kereby offered for sale to persons of liberal and reforma-The onered for sale to persons of literal and reforma-tory ideas and tendencies, sympathizing with the fun-damental principles and general objects of the Hope-dale Community. These parcels, lying in and contig-uous to the village of Hopedale, Milford, Mass., and constituting a part of the original Community Domain, are of different sizes, ranging from two to twenty acres, and present a good variety of tillage and pr acres, and present a good variety of tillage and pasturge, together with some woooland—most of the tillage being under a high state of cultivation—and are
designed either for simple building lots, or for small
farms, as may suit different classes of purchasers.
Upon some of them aretpleasant dwellings, and tensments in the village may be rented by those unprepared to buy or erect buildings. In the immediate vicinity there is a Foundry, suitable shop roon and
power, and an unoccupied Mill-privilege, rendering
the location a favorable one for mechanics either to
commence or continue a business, and especialls for inclinations and pursuits may obtain that quiet who may desire for themselves and families the supe may wish to secure for their children the advantage of the Hopedale Home School—a flourishing Institution of much excellence, both in its general character and in its methods of instruction, designed to aid in the attainment of thorough, symmetrical, and practical Education - will find her or making themselves at Home.

These lands are within two miles of the Milford

Station, on the Boston and Worcester R. R., by which communication may be had three times a day with Boston and the principal thoroughfares of New Eng-

Prices reasonable, and terms of payment suited to the circumstances of any honest, industrious, econ-For further particulars and all necessary informs

E. D. DRAPER, Hopedale, Milford, Mass. tion, inquire of June 17, 1859,-tf.

HOPEDALE LANDS OPENED FOR SETTLE.

MENT.

We bespeak attention to Br. E. D. Draper's adver-tisement as above, offering for sale sundry parcels of Hopedale land. Some two years since, when most of the Joint Stock Property of the Hopedale Comm was individualized and divided among the stock-holders, a large portion of the Community Domain went legitimately into the private possession of Br. Draper. He has recently caused his lands to be surveyed into homesteads of from two to twenty acres each, with a view to offer them for sale to persons friendly to out distinguishing principles, who may choose to settle is our midst. We hope that a goodly number of friends, cherishing a general sympathy with our people, and desiring to give their children the advantages of ou excellent select and common schools, will avail them selves of the new opening. Seeing that we must be disappointed in not realizing the Unitary social or rangements, the anticipation of which originally at a Neighborhood built up as circumstances will allow. We are therefore pleased with Br. Draper's new plan of offering small homesteads for sale to our friends scattered abroad. May the movement be crowned with success.—Pactical Christian.



GET THE BEST. WEBSTER'S

UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.

NEW PICTORIAL EDITION. 1500 PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS. 100 to 10,000 NEW WORDS in the Vocabulary.

Table of SYNONYMS by Prof. Goodsics.

With other new features. Together with all the matter of previous editions. In one volume of 1750 pages. Price \$6 50. Sold by all Booksellers G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.